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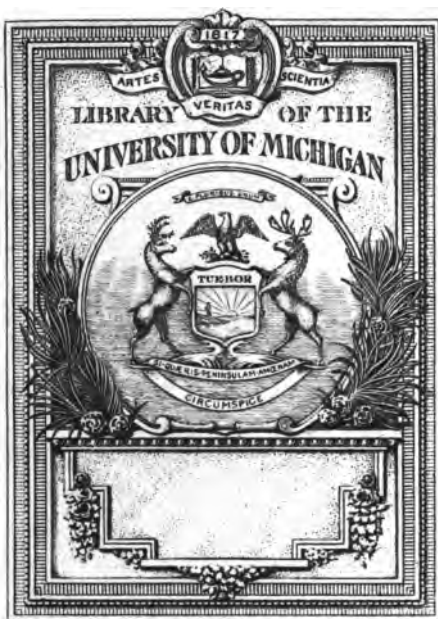
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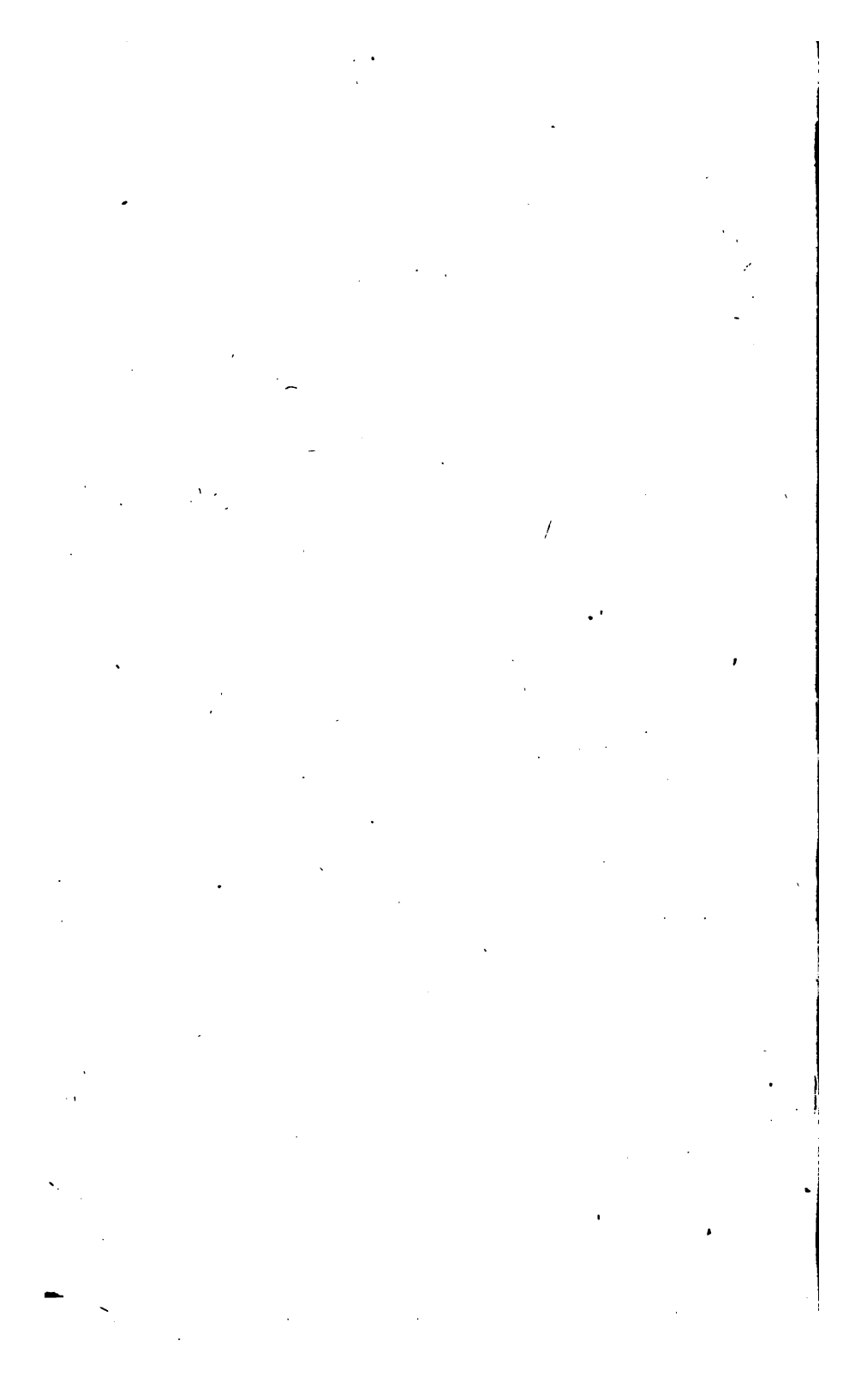
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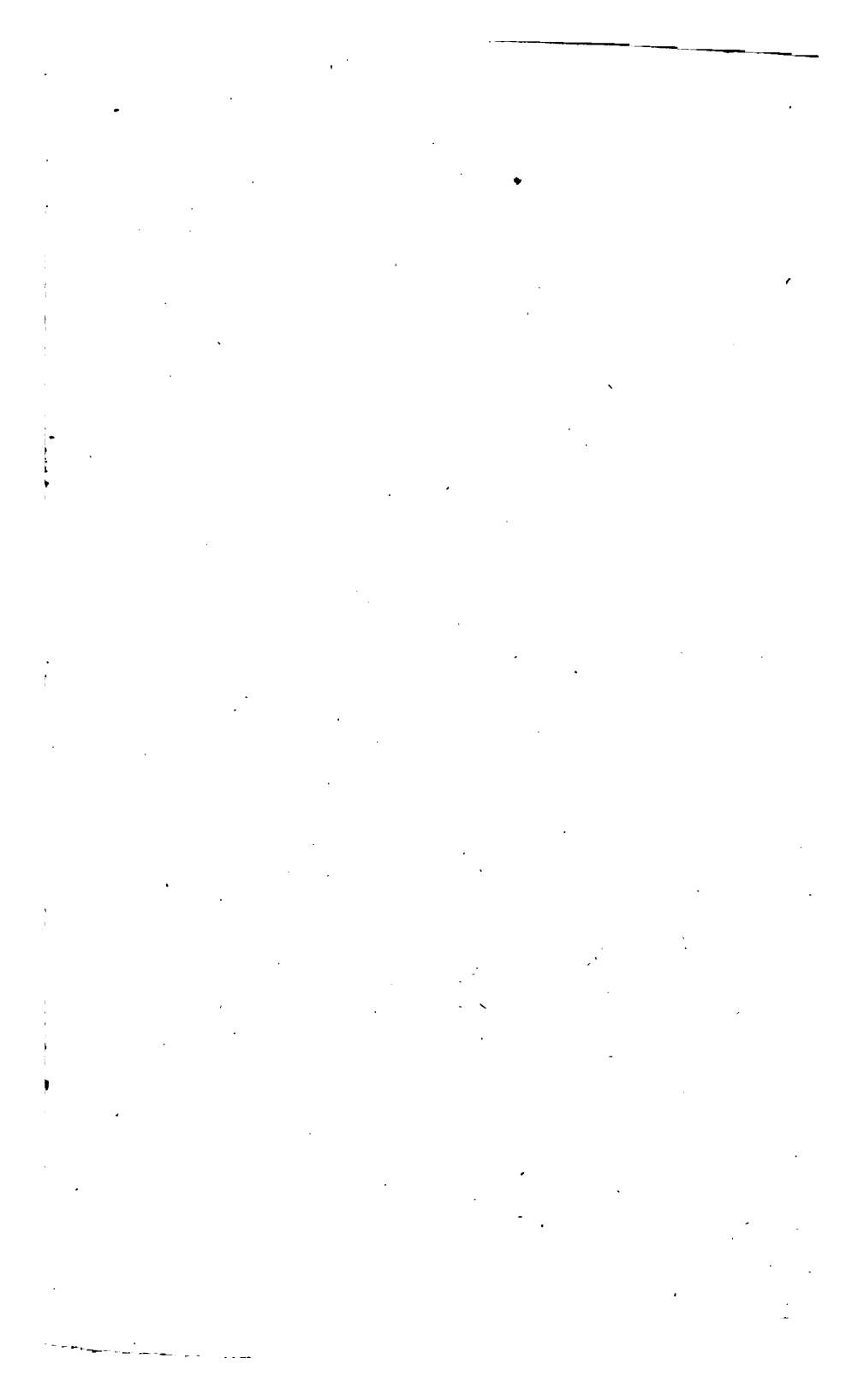
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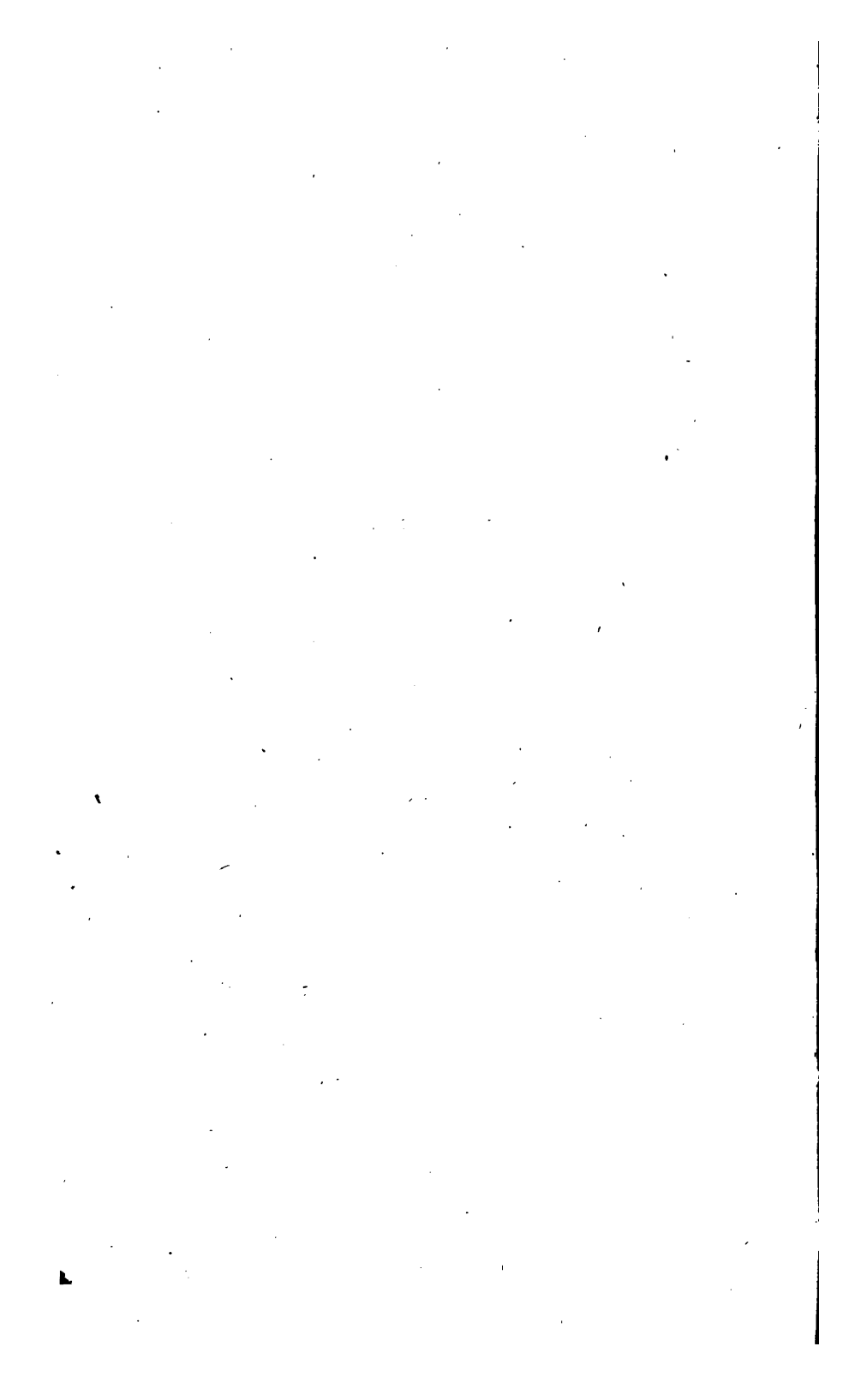


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*Lodwick, Edmund*  
**Antiquitates Sarisburienses :**  
**O R, T H E**  
**HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES**  
**O F**  
**OLD and NEW SARUM :**  
**COLLECTED FROM**  
*Original Records, and early Writers.*  
**With an APPENDIX.**  
**Illustrated with Two COPPER-PLATES.**

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**A NEW EDITION.**

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**S A L I S B U R Y :**  
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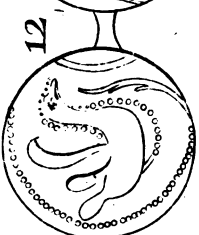
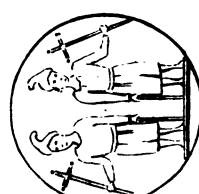
**T**O the Love of National Antiquities, which so peculiarly distinguishes the present Age, the Writer ascribes the favourable reception given to the former Edition of this Work. No one can be more sensible of its Errors and Imperfections, than he is : some of them were unavoidable, from the want of materials, and others were occasioned by his distance from the Press. At present he has endeavoured to correct both, and hopes, that the APPENDIX will be found a valuable addition.

For one, who has spent some time in these studies, it may not be impertinent to observe, that a patriotic society, in a neighbouring kingdom, have greatly facilitated the collecting of Antiquities, by transmitting to its Members, and the Clergy, printed Queries, containing the proper objects of their inquiry, in every Parish. The idea is not new; yet if pursued here, it would excite the attention, and rouse the curiosity of those who are now indifferent to such subjects, and this branch of learning would soon become valuable, authentic, and entertaining.

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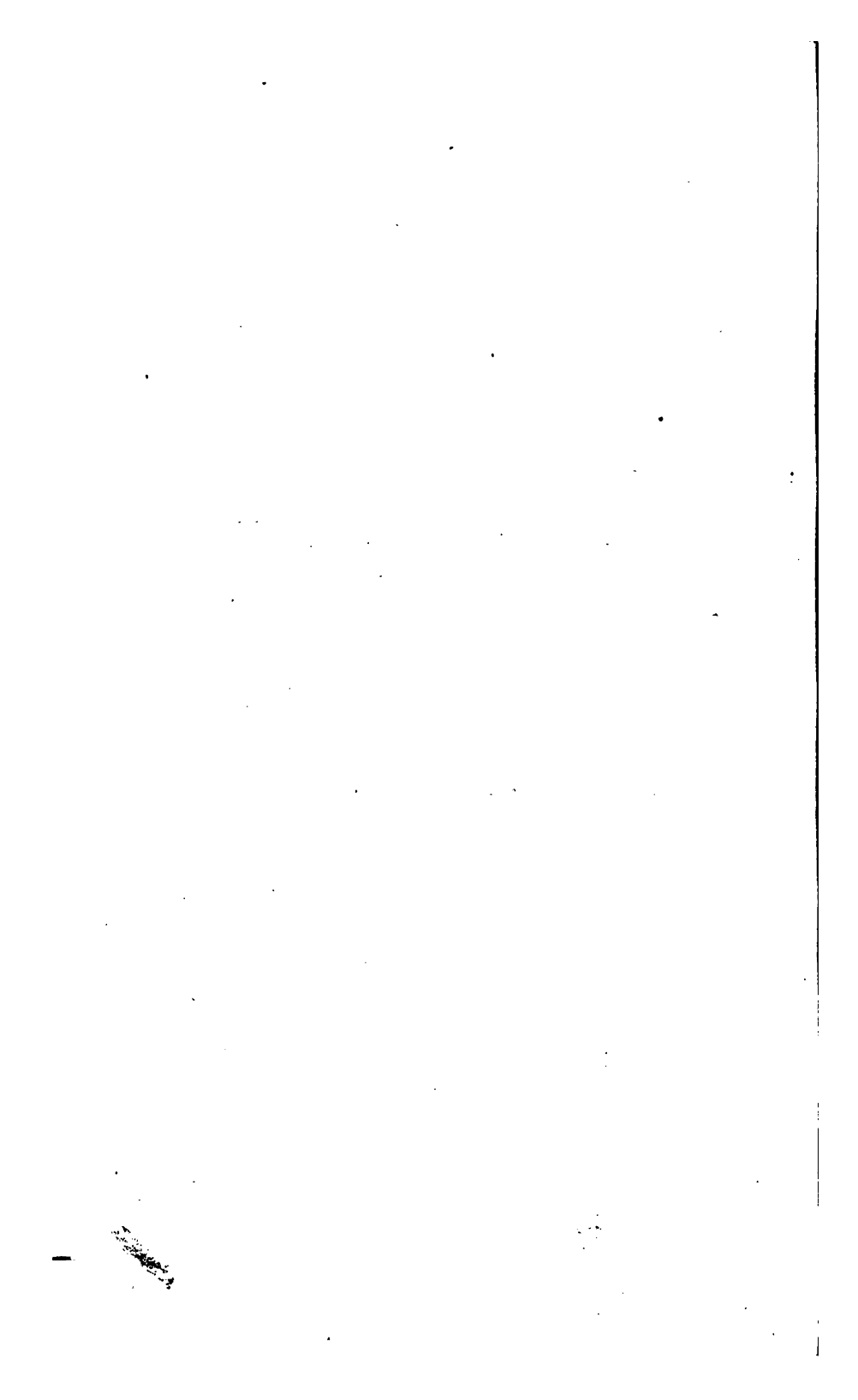




*NUMISMATA*  
*SARISBERIÆ Reperta:*

O R,

*A Dissertation on the antient Coins found  
at Old Sarum.*



*NUMISMATA*

*SARISBERIÆ Reperta:*

O R,

*A Dissertation on the antient Coins found at  
Old Sarum.*

**M**ANY Writers, with perhaps more ingenuity than reason, have attempted to trace the Progress of the Roman arms in Britain, from the imperfect hints scattered in antient Authors. War is seldom carried on in the field with the same regularity as in the closet; the Romans did not persevere in disadvantageous Attempts, but frequently made descents on other Parts of the Coast, less alarmed and less guarded; hence it must have come to pass, that Places very remote from their first landing, were subdued and fortified.

Stillingfleet on the authority of Tacitus says, that the more southern parts of our island were reduced into the form of a Roman Province, A. D. 63, when A. Plautius and Osto-

rius Scapula were Governors here. This fact ascertained, the conclusions, we mean to deduce, easily follow.

It was customary with this people to establish the Subjection of conquered Nations, not only by military bravery, but also by civil Regulations. Courts of Judicature and the equal administration of Justice were settled in every Province. Fortresses were erected, and military Roads made for public convenience and safety. Garrisons were disposed at proper distances to check the turbulence and fickleness of our ancestors; who, thinking the Arts and Sciences introduced by their Masters, but small alleviation of the yoke of Servitude, were ever rebelling, yet with ill success.

In these places of strength, and particularly in Old Sarum, have been found, at different times, a considerable number of Roman coins; a strong proof of the residence of this people here. The oldest of these is marked in the Plate,

N. I.

HADRIANUS AUG. COS. III. P. P.

On the Reverse.

FELICITAS AUG. S. C.

This

This Coin, which is of Copper, as the rest are, most exactly agrees with the Accounts of writers. Hadrian, to suppress an insurrection of the Jews, was obliged to call Julius Severus, his Legate, from Britain. The reputation of this General kept the Britons in obedience; but no sooner had he withdrawn than they revolted, and so generally, that had not Hadrian hastened hither in the second year of his reign, being then thrice Consul, the whole island had been in Arms.

The present Coin was struck in his third Consulship, and exhibits the head of the Emperor laureated, and on the Reverse the Goddess *Felicity*, holding in her right hand a *Caduceus*, and in her left a *Cornucopia*, both Emblems of peace and happiness. Camden mentions another Coin, with the figure of Hadrian on one side, and on the other three Soldiers, referring to the three Legions of which the Roman Army, in Britain then consisted. The inscription is *Exercit. Britannicus*. There is a third Coin of this Prince, with *Restitutor Britanniae* on it. If from nothing else, Hadrian merited the Title of *Restorer of Britain*, from the Picts wall, which was eighty miles in length, an amazing instance of industry.

We

We may from good grounds conjecture, that this Emperor visited every Post of consequence in the Kingdom, examined the fortifications, and put them in the best posture of defence.

Old Sarum among the rest claimed his regard, and his Coins found there put it beyond doubt, that it was then garrisoned by the Romans. This, I apprehend, is as far as the Antiquity of Old Sarum properly authenticated reaches, A. D. 120.

In the next reign, it is supposed, the Itinerary of Antoninus was formed; if so, Sorbi-odunum, or Old Sarum, is there named with other Stations of importance. However later Antiquaries differ as to the true age of the Itinerary, Wesseling and Surita thinking it cannot be placed higher than Severus, nor lower than Constantine. Leaving these matters of uncertainty, let us consider the next Coin.

## N. II.

SEVERUS PIUS AUG.

On the Reverse,

VICTORIÆ BRIT.

The head is laureated, and on the reverse, a Victory bearing on her shoulder a Trophy, and dragging a Captive.

A. D.

A. D. 198, Severus, after ſubduing Albinus in France, ſent Virius Lupus, as Governor of the Northern Parts, and Heraclius of the Southern. Lupus could make but ſmall progreſs againſt the Meatae, who were in arms, and therefore begged of Severus to come over with additional forces. This he quickly did, and ſo terrified the northern Britons, that although they had made great preparations, they ſent Ambaſſadors to deſire peace. Theſe he diſmiſſed without any certain Answer, being reſolved to chaſtiſe them ſo effectually, as to prevent future diſturbance. This he effected after conſiderable difficulties, and thereupon aſſumed the Title of *Britannicus*. The next Coin relates alſo to this Prince, and ſhews on the Reverse a Trophy, with two captives bewailing their Fate.

## N. IV.

IMP. CARAUSIUS. PE. AUG.

On the Reverse,

FIDELITAS. P. S. R.

Carausius was born of mean parentage about Cleves in Germany, he roſe in the Army by his bravery, and was appointed by Maximian Governor of Bononia or Bolougne in France, and Admiral of the Belgic and Armoric

ric Seas, which were then much infested with Frank and Saxon Pirates. He encreased his power so much, that the Emperor ordered him to be taken off, which when Carausius heard, he withdrew to Britain, where he built a Navy and formed a large body of forces, wherewith he ravaged the neighbouring coasts, and assumed the Imperial purple. Hence on the present Coin we behold him laureated as other Emperors, and on the reverse a Ship, a very proper Mark of his great naval power. Old Sarum, being a place of strength, was secured by his Soldiers, and many of his Coins were found there.

## N. V.

FLAVI. CONSTANTIUS PERP. AUG.

On the Reverse,

VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM.

The head of this Prince has a diadem with double studs, as was usual among the latter Emperors. The Reverse is a Victory with a Trophy and palm branch in one hand and in the other a laurel crown, with a Captive at her feet. This inscription shews that Constans and Constantius his brother came hither, A. D. 340, to reduce the Northern nations who had made dreadful irruptions.

## N. VI.



## N. VI.

FL. JULIANUS PE. AUG.

On the Reverse,

VOTA PUBLICA.

Julian sent Lupicinus to reduce the Britons, which probably he effected, though the historian does not expressly mention it.

The Reverse of this Medal is very curious. It represents the Egyptian *Anubis*, which has a dog's head : in its right hand is the *Sistrum*, and in the left the *Caduceus*. Isidorus informs us, that the Egyptians depicted *Mercurius Trismegistus* in this manner. Julian, having renounced Christianity, was particularly fond of their Superstitions, and above all of Magic, as *Prudentius* intimates.

*Nec non Thessalicæ doctissimus ille Magiæ.*  
Mercury presided over this and Eloquence, which the Emperor also affected, as *Libanius* says.

*At TIBI nos, tanquam Mercurio, eloquentiæ Deo, scripta nostra offerimus, ut si aures tuas sustinere possint, tu pro arbitrio tuo statuas.*

## N. VII.

VALENTINIANUS PE. AUG.

On the Reverse,

VOT. V. MULT. X.

b

The

The Emperor has a Diadem, and on the reverse is a laurel votive Crown. At this time A. D. 364, the Picts, Saxons, Scots and Attacotti continually harassed the Britons: The latter were so barbarous and cruel, that St. Jerom assures us, his father saw some of them eat man's flesh in Gaul. The Emperor dispatched Severus, and afterwards Jovinus, to their aid; and at last Theodosius an experienced Captain, who marching up to London, and dividing his forces, fell suddenly upon those plunderers, and totally defeated them. He prosecuted his success, and at length restrained the barbarians within their former bounds. His conquests are thus beautifully sung by Claudian.

*Fæta tui numerabat avi, quem littus adustæ  
Horrescit Lybiæ, ratibusque impervia Thule.  
Ille leves Mauros, nec falso nomine Pictos  
Edomuit, Scotumque vago mucrone secutus  
Fregit Hyperboreas remis audacibus undas.*

Again,

————— *Maduerunt Saxone fuso,  
Orcades, incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,  
Scotorum tumulos flevit glacialis Jerne.*

N. VIII.

## N. VIII.

THEODOSIUS PE. AUG.

On the Reverse,

CONCORDIA AUGG.

During this Emperor's reign, Maximus usurped the Government of Britain and Gaul, and worsted Gratian, whom he killed. Not contented with this, he drove Valentinian II. out of Italy, and obliged him to fly to Theodosius at Constantinople for relief. The latter advanced against Maximus, and defeated him near Aquilea; the army, to make their peace with the Emperor, delivered up the usurper, who was put to death. The choicest forces being drawn from Britain by Maximus, to support his pretensions on the Continent, left the Kingdom defenceless, and favoured the Incurfions of the Scots and Picts; but these were restrained by the activity of Chrysanthius.

## N. IX.

HONORIUS. PE. AUG.

On the Reverse,

VICTORIA AUGG.

Stilico, in the beginning of Honorius's reign, sent a Legion to Britain under Victorinus, as appears from the following lines of Claudian, where he introduces Britain speaking his praise.

*Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,  
Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Iernem  
Movit, & infesto spumavit romige Tetbys,  
Illius effectum curis ne bella timerem  
Scotica, ne Pictum tremcerem, nec littore toto  
Prospicerem dubiis venientem Saxona ventis.*

In a short time after the Romans evacuated the island, being obliged to recall the Legion for their defence against the inundation of northern Barbarians, daily pouring into the Empire.

From this detail of Coins found in Old Sarum, we may observe, that it continued from the first reduction of those parts to the Roman power, a fortress garrisoned through every age, which sufficiently indicates its importance. It has been remarked and justly, that the Coins of the latter Emperors are more numerous than the preceding; the reason is, there were in those times more Britons taken into the Roman army, and at last they constituted its larger part, so that we need not wonder Roman coins were greatly dispersed.

Where we find many Gallons of Roman money buried deep in the earth, it is reasonable to conclude it to have been the property of some rich man, who took that method to secure

cure it in times of publick danger; or else it was part of the military chest. This celebrated people were actuated by a love of glory in most of their Actions; what but the desire of perpetuating their name to posterity could induce them to place money under most of their fabricks?

But, perhaps, the true Reason, why we are generally more certain of meeting with their Coins in Forts, is derived from the perpetual alarm of war and insurrection. Scarce had the Britons been subjugated, but the Northern nations of the isle created new Confusions; so impenetrably defended by marshes and woods were they, that no defeat was sufficient to remove the danger; the Natives almost naked, could swim the most rapid rivers, thro' which the heavy-armed Roman Soldiery could not follow them. Soldiers, thus liable to be drawn out every moment, could not encumber themselves with money, neither would they carry it to be a spoil for the enemy; the most convenient and safe means then of securing it was to bury it, before they left the Garrison, where they might again recover it on their return.

We shall now proceed to the Saxon Coins.

## N. X.

CERD.

On the Reverse,

MONET.

It was natural for the northern Princes to follow the politer Romans in most of their Arts, particularly in those which recorded their bravery and conquests. The Saxon coins resemble in some sort those of the lower Empire. The present one relates to Cerdic, but is mutilated, only the four first letters of his Name, shew to whom it belongs.

A. D. 495, he landed with Cynric his son, and fought many battles with the Britons, in which he was victorious. He conquered the West Saxon Kingdom, making Wilton his Capital, and, after reigning twenty-five years, left the Crown to his son. Old Sarum, which had been always a place of strength, was possessed by him, and improved with additional works. The Reverse gave the name of the Coiner.

## N. XI.

EADGAR REX.

On the Reverse,

EDERED MONETAR.

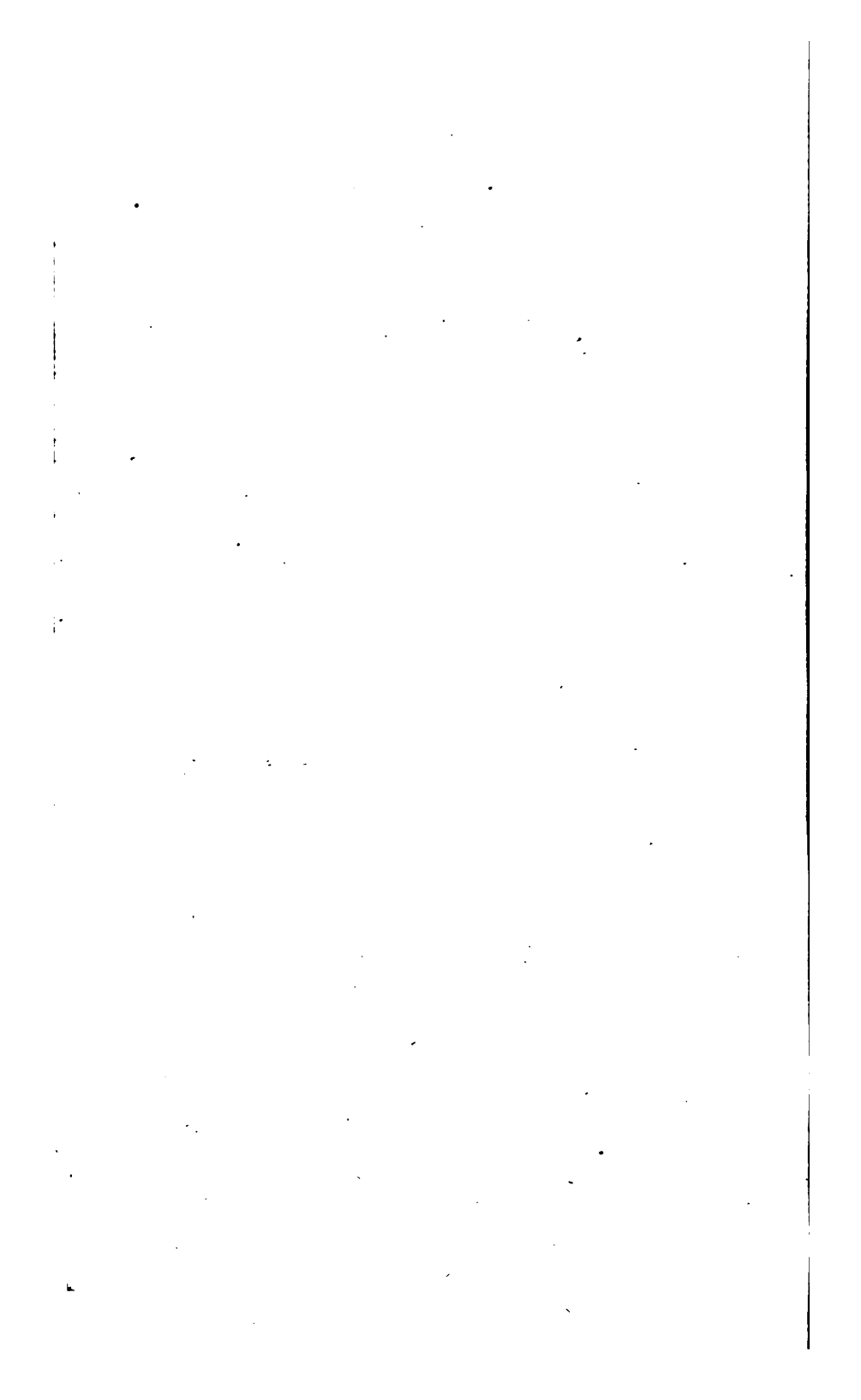
There is reason to think King Edgar was frequently at Old Sarum, from his vicinity to Wilton,

Wilton, where he had Amours with a Nun, which cost him seven years of penance. So that we need not be surprized at finding some of his coins there.

#### N. XII.

Is of lead, and has nothing to determine it to any age or nation. The figure of a bird is on one side, and on the reverse are two men with Crucifixes in their hands; their dress is that of some monastic order. All that can be deduced from this coin is, that it was struck in the times of Christianity, and seems to be very antient.

Besides the foregoing Coins, there has been discovered a number of silver Lares, and a Diana in lead, the last is at Old Sarum house, these are common. There is not the least doubt, but many curious and valuable antiques are delitescent in the wells, which are filled up, and about the old foundations, worth searching for, if any one had spirit enough to prosecute such an Undertaking.





T H E

# Salisbury Ballad:

W I T H

C U R I O U S, L E A R N E D

A N D

C R I T I C A L N O T E S,

B Y

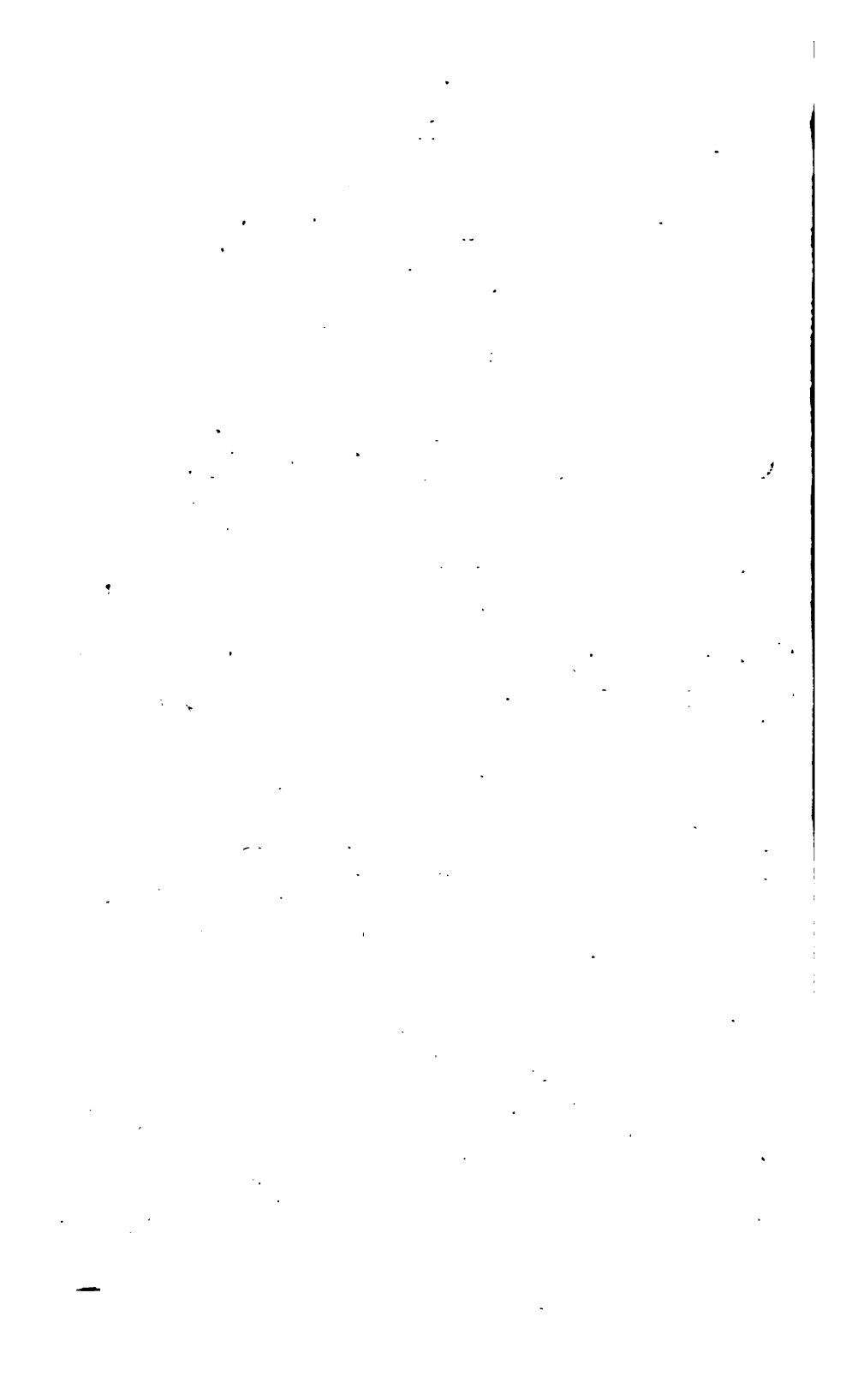
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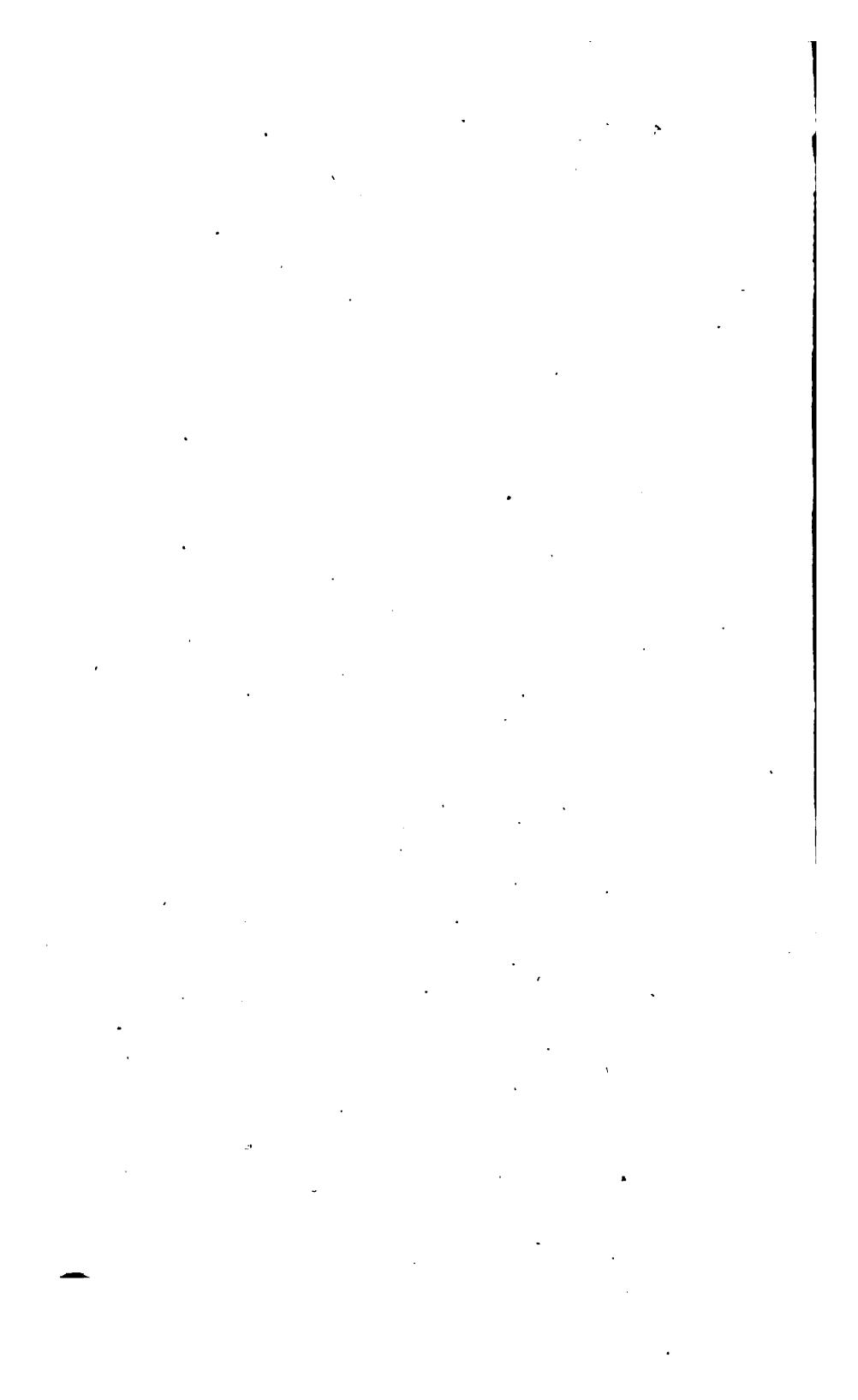
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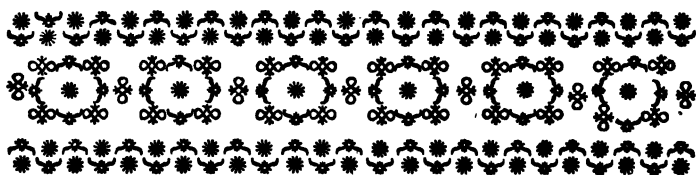


# Advertisement.

*THE following Poem was given me in MS. by my Worthy Friend Anthony Henley, Esq; who us'd to call it his Favorite, for the Humour and Simplicity of it, and its Delicate Raillery on the Dutch Commentators. I think indeed, his Judgment was as right in that, as it was in every thing else relating to Poetry and Criticism.*

*This Ballad was written by the Famous Dr. Walter Pope, Author of the Old Man's Wish, who liv'd with Dr. Ward, then Bishop of Salisbury, and had a Pension from him of 100l. a Year. Mr. Henley told me, there was but One Copy of it taken from his MS. and it never was made Public till now.*

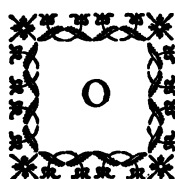




T H E  
Salisbury Ballad.

W I T H T H E  
LEARNED COMMENTARIES of a  
Friend to the *Author's* Memory.  
The First Part.

I.

 *Salisbury* People give Ear to my Song,  
O And Attention unto my new Ditty,  
For it is in the Praise of your River *Avon*,  
Of your Bishop, your Church, and your City.

II. And

## 6 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### II.

And you Mayor and Aldermen all on a Row,

Who govern that (a) watered Mead,

Firft (b) listen a while upon your (c) Tiptoe,

Then carry this Home and (d) read.

### III.

Therein you may find many an excellent (e) Lore,

That unto your Wives you may teach,

Tho' (f) perhaps once and more, our Poet may foar

Clear out of your Worships Reach.

---

(a) The City of *New-Sarum*, built in the Bishop's Meadow.

(b) To the Ballad-Singers.

(c) In a Posture of Attention.

(d) Here the Poet is in a good Humour, and fuppofes that all of them can read.

(e) An old Word frequent in *Spencer*, and (if we may join the best *Engliſh* Poet with the worſt Rhimers in the World) in *Sternbold* and *Hopkins*, *Thy Law and the thy Lore*: And I ſhould cite the Places, but that ſuch Quotations would look ſtrangely on the Margin of a Ballad. It ſignifies *Leſſon*, or *Doctrine*. Vid. *Skinner's Lexicon*.

(f) I find now I praiſ'd the Poet too ſoon; for this is an impudent and Unnannerly Suppoſition, and I approve it not; tho' it is ſomething mollify'd by thoſe Words *Perhaps*, and *Your Worſhips*.

### IV. O

# SALISBURY BALLAD. 7

## IV.

O (g) *Clarendon-Park*, and O *Cberbury-Hill*,

Join with your old Friend the River,

To inspire my Muse, and assist my Quill

In the Great Things I have to deliver.

## V.

School-Mistresses fine, to the Number of (h) Nine;

I'll call on no Muses but You;

Nor no other Help, to enter my (i) Whelp,

Unless it be (k) bouncing (l) *Pru*.

(g) This seems heathenish, to pray to Hills, Parks and Rivers; but 'tis no more than other Poets invoking *Parnassus* and *Helicon*: Nevertheless I believe the Poet was a good Christian; for if you read to the End of this Part, you will find the Bishop was very much in his Favour.

(h) Not but that there are a greater Number of School-Mistresses in the *Cloſt*; but the Poet hath need of no more of them than there were Muses.

(i) My young barking Muse, *Ma Muse nourrie en Satire Roi*.

(k) That Word signifies fat, or Dancing.

(l) A Diminutive from *Prudence*; and seems to be put here for any Woman at large, only to compleat the Rhyme, it being a Name suitable enough; for most Women are wise if not cunning. I confess, some who pretend to have been intimately acquainted with the Poet in his Life time, are very positive that this Name did not only point out a particular Woman, but even the Poet's Mistress: But I cannot agree to this; for had it been so, he would have given her a more honourable Epithet.

## VI. En-

## 8 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### VI.

Encourage you (m) Ten, the most timorous Pen  
That e're such a Task did begin ;  
When you find any Wit, then in my Mouth spit,  
And chuck me under the Chin.

### VII.

I will not forget those (n) Stones that are set  
In a Round upon *Salisbury* Plains;  
Tho' who brought them there 'tis hard to declare,  
The (o) *Romans*, the *Britons*, or *Danes*.

### VIII.

Nor those pretty Sheep, whom greater (p) Beasts keep,  
Nor you Bustards that stalk thereby ;  
You Bustards that chuse to doze like my Muse,  
Who walks, because she can't fly.

---

(m) The Nine School-Mistresses, and this bouncing *Pru*.

(n) *Stonebenge*, the Noblest Piece of Antiquity in *England*.

(o) Here the Poet briefly sums the several Opinions of Historians and Antiquarians, concerning the Founders of *Stonebenge*.

(p) Shepherds.



IX.

Nor (q) You that know all the Diseases of Eyes,  
 And for all a sure Remedy find;  
 Who alone give Light, after Twenty Years Night,  
 To those who are born (r) Stone-blind.

X.

Nor You, the Good (s) Bishop, that came from the  
 [(t) *West*,  
 And spar'd neither Pains nor Cost,  
 To build up the (v) House, pull'd down by (x) Prick-  
 [Loufe,  
 And fit it for such an Host.

(q) Dr. *Peter Tuberville*, the best Oculist of this Age, or any before him.

(r) The Daughter of *George Tuberville*, of *Whitminster* in *Gloucestershire*; and one *Peveler* of *Salisbury*, with divers others.

(s) If you can have Patience till you come to the XIXth Stanza of the Second Part, you will know what this Bishop's Name is.

(t) *Exeter*.

(v) The Bishop's Palace in *Salisbury*.

(x) One *Vanling*, a *London* Tailor, who bought it of the Sacrilegious Rebels.

# 10 SALISBURY BALLAD.

## XL.

Twas You that let in (y) St. *Burien* Streams,  
To increase the small (z) River (a) *Ex*;  
'Twas you brought again the (b) Lost Badge and  
[Chain,  
And did it to (c) *Sarum* annex.

---

(y) This, I suppose, is one of those Places our Poet threatens the *Aldermans* with in the *Hid Stanza*; but I will not let him be obscure: He means the Deanry of St. *Burien*, near the Land's-End in *Cornwal*, procur'd to be annex'd to the Bishoprick of *Exeter*, (by this Bishop, before his Translation) upon the Death of Dr. *Wykes*, which happen'd in the Time of Dr. *Sparrow*, the present Bishop who now enjoys it.

(z) A River for Sea, not without a Conceit.

(a) The Name of the River upon which *Exeter* stands, put figuratively for the City to increase the small River *Ex*, He to augment the poor Bishoprick of *Exeter*.

(b) The Ensigns of the Chancellorship of the Garter, (a Medal, and a Gold Chain) we are said to lose, what we have been Possessors of. The First Chancellor of the Garter was *Beauchamp*, A. D. 1450. And that Honour was enjoy'd by his Successors, the Bishops of *Salisbury*, till the Time of Cardinal *Campegio*, who having incurr'd the Displeasure of King *Henry VIII.* for differing from Him about the Match, retir'd to *Rome*, and there died, A. D. 1539. and lies buried in *Santa Maria Trastevere*; that Office having continu'd in the Bishops of *Salisbury* 89 Years.

(c) Since which Time it has been in Lay-Hands; till it pleas'd King *Charles II.* (upon the Humble Petition and Claim of the present Bishop of *Salisbury* to restore it to him, and his Successors. The Letters-Patents bear Date, Nov. 25, 1671. So that it was out of that Sec 32 Years.

## XII. You

# SALISBURY BALLAD. 11

## XII.

You first made the *Salisbury* Men (d) understand,  
 Their River might (e) eas'ly be taught  
 To bear Ships up and down, and Enrich the Town,  
 And You were the first at it (f) wrought.

## XIII.

'Twas You that kept up the Citizens (g) Hearts,  
 Or the (h) Giants had over born them;  
 For them you did (i) ride, for them You (k) reply'd;  
 'Twas You brought their Vessels to (l) *Harnbam*.

(d) Beat it into their Heads.

(e) For a very few Thousand Pounds. So HORACE, speaking of a River,

*Doctus iter melius.*

And in another Place.

*Multa mole docendus.*

*Aprico parcere Campo.*

(f) On the 20th of October, 1675. By a good Token, 'twas the very Day and Hour *Northampton* was burning.

(g) At the Meeting of Commissioners for making the River Navigable, at *Salisbury*, March 22, 1675.

(h) Divers great Gentlemen of *Hampshire*. The Poet alludes to *Beavais* and *Ascabert*, whose Pictures are upon *Hampton Gate*.

(i) To *London*, to the King and Council.

(k) Answer'd the Objections of the Opposers.

(l) *Harnbam* Bridge, where the Key is, *i. e.* They owe the making their River Navigable to your Management.

## 12 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### XIV.

(m) But when will this paltry Poet begin,

And shew us a Touch of his Art?

(n) With a Cup of Old Sack he'll wind up his (o) Jack

And (p) twang it in the Second Part.

---

(m) This is suppos'd to be objected by the unattentive and irreverent Reader, as if the Poet had done nothing all this while.

(n) The Poet's mild Answer. It should have been a Glas of Claret, if the Rhyme would have permitted.

(o) His Engine wherewith he makes Verses. So CHAUCER.

' As Winding up makes a Jack go,

' So good Wine makes good Verses flow.'

(p) Twang is a very emphatical Word, but not easily translated: It signifies as much as *eclatter* in *French*, or *rimbombar* in *Italian*,

---

The

## The Second Part.

*To the same Tune.*

### I.

**O**LD *Sarum* was built on a dry barren (a) Hill,  
 A great many Years ago,  
 'Twas a *Roman* Town of Strength and Renown,  
 As its stately Ruins show.

### II.

Therein was a Castle for Men of Arms,  
 And a Cloyster for Men of the Gown;  
 There were Friars and Monks, and (b) Liars and  
 [(c) Punks,  
 Tho' not any whose Names are (d) come down.

---

(a) *Vide infra* Stanza XVII. From their Hill, where there was neither Well nor Spring.

(b) Tradesmen.

(c) Harlots.

(d) This refers to Punks; none Celebrated in History, as *Thais*, *Messalina*, and others since.

### III. The

## 14 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### III.

The Soldier and Church-Men did not long agree,

For the furly Men with the (e) Hilt on,

Made (f) Sport at the Gate, with the Priests that  
[came (g) late

From (h) Shrivng the Nuns of *Wilton*.

### IV.

(i) Whereupon Bishop *Poor* went to the (k) King,

And told him his piteous Tale,

That rather than abide such a Thorn in his Side,

He'd build a New Church in the Vale.

---

(e) Hilt, for Sword, by a known Figure.

(f) By asking of them Roguish Questions.

(g) After the Watch was set.

(h) From doing their daily Drudgery.

(i) This *Whereupon* is a very comprehensive Word, and yet seems more than it is. One would think the Poet here makes a Leap, from a Foundation of *Old Sarm* by the *Romans*, to Bishop *Poor*'s Time. 'Tis only from *Hermar* the First Bishop of *Salisbury*, A. D. 1083, to *Richard Poor*, the Seventh, 1217. This *Whereupon* therefore, is as much as to say, After 134 Years suffering the Affronts of the *Garrison*, their Patience was worn out; Flesh and Blood could endure no longer; but Bishop *Poor* being a stout Man, went to the King.

(k) King Henry III.

W. (1) T'll

# SALISBURY BALLAD. 15

## V.

(l) I'll build a New Church in the Vale, said he,

If your Highness will give me (m) Scope:

Who, I, said the King? (n) I'll not do such a Thing

Without our Old Father the Pope.

## VI.

Then I'll go to that (o) Whore, reply'd Bishop *Poor*,

With a Purse full of old Gold;

For why should I beg, and make a low Leg,

Where every Thing is to be sold?

---

(l) According to the Stile of those Times.

(m) Leave.

(n) Where note, That King had no mind to incur the Pope's Displeasure. In those Days he was a terrible Fellow in England.

(o) This is a very hard Place; why Bishop *Poor*, being a Papist, should call the Pope Whore. Some think the Bishop spoke it prophetically; knowing that in the succeeding Times of *Calvin* and the *Presbyterians*, he should be proved to be the Whore. Others, more acutely, think this might be Pope *Joan*; but this ingenious Solution is against Chronology: For Pope *Joan* (if ever there was such a one) was in the Year 853; 374 Years before Bishop *Poor*. The best Reason, in my Opinion, is taken out of the Context, the last Verse of this Stanza, *Where every Thing is to be sold*: Rome is a Whore, because it does Kindnesses for Money only not for Love; which is the very Definition of a Whore.

VII. He

## VII.

He went, he prevail'd ; he return'd in a Trice,  
 With ample Authority feiz'd,  
 To remove (p) *Sarum*-stones, and (q) *St. Osmund's* Bones,  
 And to build a New Church where he pleas'd.

## VIII.

To the Abbess of *Wilton* he shewed his Bull,  
 And how much he was in the Pope's Grace ;  
 And they two consulted their (r) Bellies full,  
 Yet they could not agree of a Place.

(p) The Walls of the City and Cathedral.

(q) This *St. Osmund* was the Second Bishop of *Old Sarum*. He was also Earl of *Dorset*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*. He died 1099, and was removed with great Pomp to *New Sarum* ; where he lies buried in the Middle of our Lady-Chapel, under a black Marble-stone, bearing only this Inscription, *Anno MXCIX*. He was Sainted by Pope *Calixtus*, *Anno 1456*. The Process and Charge thereof, may be seen in *Salisbury* Monuments.

(r) A Proverbial Phrase us'd for Rhyme-sake : For I cannot believe what some of the Wicked hint, that the Poet had any waggish Meaning here.

## IX. One



# SALISBURY BALLAD. 17

## IX.

One time as the Prelate lay on his Down-Bed,  
Recruiting his Spirits with Rest,  
There appear'd, as 'tis said, a Beautiful (s) Maid,  
With her own dear Babe at her Breast.

## X

To him thus she spoke, (the Day was scarce broke,  
And his Eyes yet to Slumber did yield)  
Go build me a Church without any Delay,  
Go build it in *Merry-field*.

---

(s) Who that Maid and Babe were, the Learned and Devout understand.

18 SALISBURY BALLAD.

XI.

He awakes and he rings; up ran Monks and Friars  
At the Sound of his little Bell;  
I must know, said he, where *Merry-field* is;  
But the Devil-a-bit could they tell.

XII.

Full early he arose on a Morning grey,  
To meditate, and to walk,  
And by Chance overheard a Soldier on the Guard,  
As he thus to his Fellow did talk.

XIII.

I will lay on the side of my good Yewen Bow,  
That I shoot clean over the Corn,  
As far as that Cow in *Merry-field*,  
Which grazes under the Thorn.

XIV. Then

XIV.

Then the Bishop cry'd out, Where is *Merry-field*?

For his Mind was still on his Vow:

The Soldier reply'd, by the River-side,

Where you see that Brindle-Cow.

XV.

Upon this he declared his pious Intent;

And about the (t) Indulgences ran,

And brought in bad People to build a good Steeple,

And thus the Cathedral began.

XVI. The

(t) Indulgences are a Sort of *Roman* Coin the Popes use to give to Pious Uses; as Building of Churches, maintaining Rebellion against Protestant Princes, &c. To which sometimes they add dead Bodies, Promises and Hopes.

So one of their own Poets;

' Le Cose de La guerra andavan zoppe

' I bolognosi richiedean danari,

' Al papa ed egli rispondeva coppe

' Emandava indulgenze per gli Altari. C. 12.

And in another Place,

## 20 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### XVI.

The principal Stones, in a fortunate (v) Hour  
 For the Pope, King, and some of the Peers,  
 Were laid by (x) *Pandulf's* Legantine Power,  
 And 'twas finish'd in (y) Thirty Yeras.

### XVII. Then

---

\* Part eran Ghibelline e favorite da l' Imperio  
 \* Aleman per suo interesse  
 \* Eran Guelfe econ la Chiesa unite  
 \* Che le pacea di speme e di promesse. C. 1.

Which last Verses may be thus translated in our Author's Style and Measure;

* The Ghibellines.	* * They held that the Emperor was in the Right;
† The Guelfs.	† † Those, that the Pope's Cause was Good:
	* They that were for the Pope, were fed with thin Hope,
‡ Chips of the Cross,	* And Pardons, and Pieces of † Wood.

Thus the Pope having promis'd Twenty-five Thousand Crowns a Month towards Carrying on the Rebellion in Ireland, paid them in this Coin; and sent by the Irish Ambassadors (the Bishop of Fern, and Sir Nicholas Plunket) Anno 1647, from Rome, Two dead Bodies; which, for ought any one knew, might have been Heathens, instead of ready Money. Not that the Cathedral began by the Steeple; but Steeple is put here for Church, by the same Figure as, before, Hilt for Sword.

(v) In an Hour, found out according to the Rules of Astrology, by the *Will. Lilly's* of those Times. Of this they took more Care; because the Church built before by

XVII.

Then then the Men of *Old Sarum* came down

From their Hill where there was neither (z) Well  
[nor Spring,

That they might have a Mill, and Water at (a) will,

And hear the sweet (b) Fishes sing.

by Bishop *Osmund*, was founded in an Ill-Hour: In an Ill-Hour I say; for the Steeple was burnt down by Lightning, the Day after 'twas finish'd. *Vide Godwin*. The five first Stones were laid by *Pandulfo*, the Pope's Legate: The first for the Pope, the Second for the King, the Two next for the Earl and Countess of *Salisbury*, the fifth for the Bishop.

(x) Signifies no more than *Pandulfo* himself; as by such a one's Lordship, or Worship, we mean their Persons. But this Expression is more ancient and Poetical, being often used in *Homer*;

\*Ἰση δὲ τελευτάκονοι, &c.

(y) And cost but Forty Thousand Marks. *Vide* the Account in *Salisbury Muniments*, upon this excellent Pile. See also the Verses of *Daniel Rogers*, in *Godwin*, and *Camden's Britannia*, which begin thus:

*Mira Cano, &c.*

(z) In the first Verse of this Part, he calls it a dry, barren Hill.

(a) At Hand for all Conveniences; as Washing of Dishes, Drwning of Children, &c.

(b) This is another Place wherein the Poet intended to walk *incognito*; but I'll pull off his Masque. Noble Citizens, he means Frogs. *Aristophanes* thought so well of their Voices, that he makes them sustain the Part of the *Chorus* in one of his Comedies. The Words of their Song are, *Βρεκεκεκεκεκε, καιέ, καιέ*; the Meaning thereof, and the Tune, I confess myself ignorant of.

XVIII. But

XVIII.

But if I proceed, as I once had decreed,  
 And (c) foolishly undertook,  
 To let my (d) Vein run I shall never have done,  
 And instead of a Song make a Book.

XIX.

O pardon me, pardon me, Bishop (e) *Ward*,  
 For putting thy Name in my Song;  
 For I am alas! but a filly (f) Bard,  
 And my Verses cannot live long.

---

(c) Here the Poet chides himself for his Fool-hardy Undertaking in the first Part;  
 and begins to take up.

(d) Poetical.

(e) Now I am out of your Debt, for what I promis'd in my Commentary upon the  
 IXth Stanza of the First Part,

(f) A Welsh Poet.

XX. Tho'

XX.

Tho' sometimes a lucky Ballad may hit,  
 And in Spite of Time's Iron (g) Fangs,  
 Out-live greater Volumes stufft fuller of Wit,  
 And conceiv'd with more Labour and Pangs.

XXI.

But if I was Owner of *Virgil*'s Trump,  
 And *Horace*'s well-tuned (h) Lyre,  
 I'd wear them out to the very (i) Stump,  
 But I'd make thy great Name to aspire.

(g) Teeth.

(h) An obsolete Word signifying a *Welsh* Harp.

(i) Here the Poet shews his good Inclination towards the Bishop.

XXII. Then

## 24 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### XXII.

Then answer'd my Muse, with a scornful Smile,  
Leave off such fond Thoughts, (k) poor Heart;  
'Tis Fancy and Skill, not Love and Good-Will,  
Must fit thee for such a Part.

### XXIII.

I'll make it the Care of the Ages to come,  
When thou shalt be dead and rotten,  
To publish his Fame, and Embalm his Name,  
That it shall never be (l) forgotten.

---

(k) How familiarly and obligingly the Muse speaks to the Poet.

- (l) ' --- Sopra te non haura possà  
' Quel dura Eterno inescitabil sonno  
' D'havert chiusa in Cofi petra fossa  
' Se tanto i versi miei per metter ponno.

### XXIV. While



# SALISBURY BALLAD. 25

## XXIV.

While (m) Lovers shall languish betwixt Hopes and  
[Fears,

With a Vifage pale, (n) blue and forlorn,

And all the World round any Wife may be found,

Whose (o) dear Husband drinks in a (p) Horn.

---

(m) A Poetical Description of a long Time.

(n) This seems to be taken out of HORACE;

*Et tinctus viola pallor amantium.*

I hope the Ghost of a Ballad-maker will not be offended with me for this Discovery: I am sure the best French Poet now living, reputes it an Honour that it was said of him,

*N'est qu'un gueux revêtu des dépouilles d'Horace.*

(o) The Poet does not think it strange, if Women who hate their Husbands, should let them drink in Horns.

(p) The Meaning of this is, that Bishop's Name shall not be forgotten, till all the World over, all Loving Wives shall be so rich, as to be able to provide their Husbands Cups of more precious Matter than Horn; and there shall be found no Horn in any Loving Wives Houses.

D

XXV. While

## XXV.

While the River *Avon* runs down to the Sea,  
 And Grass grows on *Salisbury Plain*;  
 While (q) *Englishmen* dance to the Musick of *France*;  
 And Tradesmen mind nothing but Gain.

---

(q) While the *English* follow the *French* Fashions. This Sort of Description is frequent, both in Ancient and Modern Poets. So VIRGIL;

‘ Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,

‘ Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ.

So OVID;

----- ‘ Tenedos dum stabit & Ida,

‘ Dum rapidas Simois in mare volvet aquas, &c.

So the *Italian* THEOCRITUS;

‘ Mentre per questi monti

‘ Andran le fere errando,

‘ E gli alti pini hauran pungenti foglie

‘ Mentre li vivi fonti

‘ Correran mormorando

‘ Nel alto mari, che con amor gli accoglie, &c.

And in another place,

‘ Mentre serpente in dumi

‘ Saranno, e pesci in fiumi

‘ Ne fol vivrai, ne la mia stanca lingua

‘ In Mille altre sampogne, e Mille versi.

But in my Opinion, these are too general; whereas those of our Poet are Particular, and Satyrical, and therefore more commendable

XXVI. But

XXVI.

But it is not for such weak (r) Shoulders as thine  
 To undergo such a (s) Care;  
 For that I design a Poet (t) Divine,  
 (v) Wind thou up thy Song with a Prayer.

---

(r) Alluding to that of HORACE,

*Quid valeant bumeri, quid ferre recusent;*

And that of VIRGIL.

*Non tali auxilio, & defensoribus istis*

(s) Of Eternizing the Bishop's Name.

(t) As if she should say with HORACE,

--- *Quibus ingenium est, Et mens divinior, atque os  
 Magna senaturum; Dabo nominis bujus bonorem.*

(v) Mark how precise the Muse is, in Observing old Customs.

XXVII. She

## 28 SALISBURY BALLAD.

### XXVII.

She said, I (x) obeyed. The Queen and the King

God blefs, and their Brother *James*,

And (y) Old *Christ-Church* Haven, and New *Sarum's*  
[*Avon*,

And make it as good as the *Thames*.

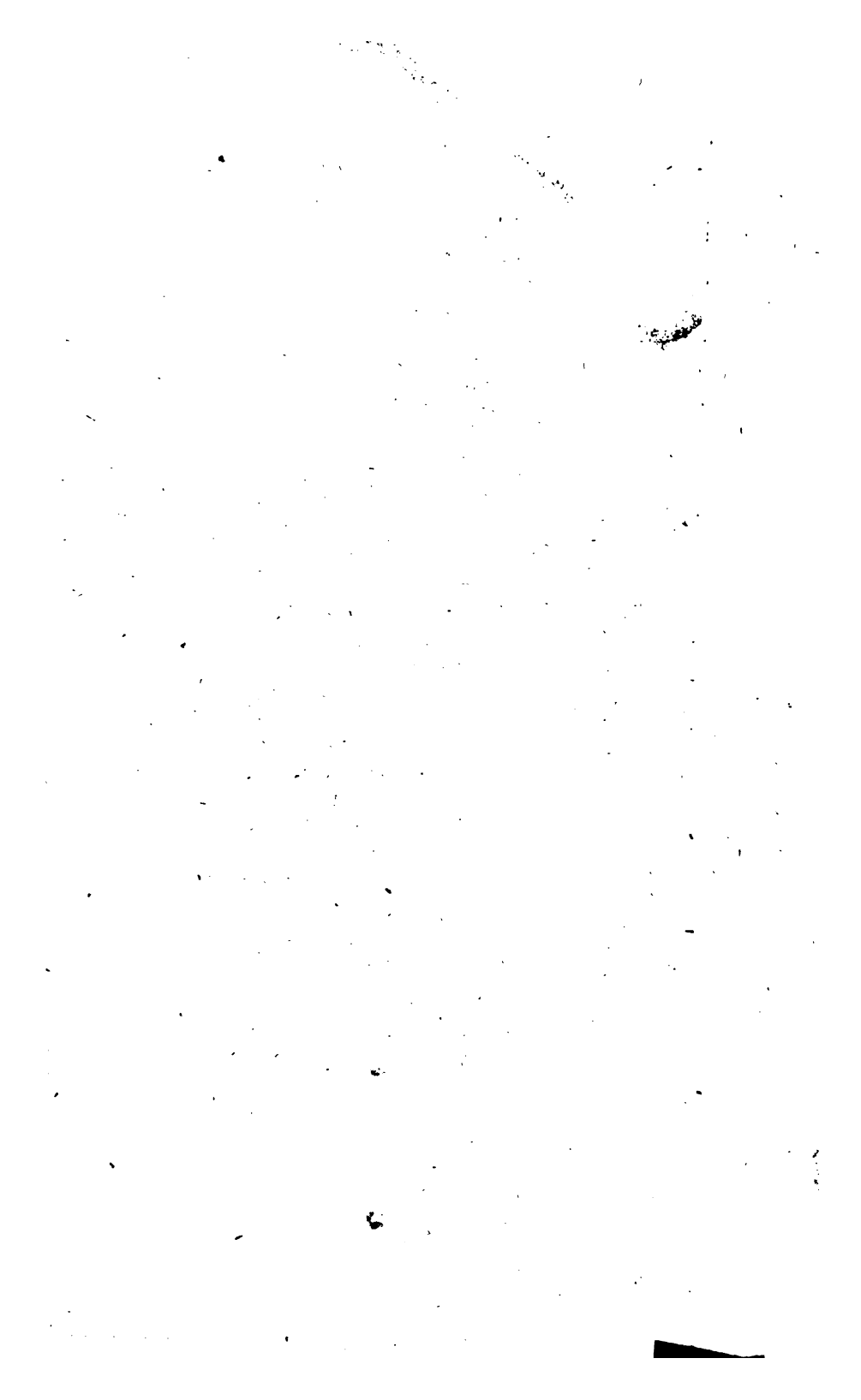
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(x) The Poet's ready Obedience is remarkable: She said; I obey'd: *Dictum, factum*. It is a Sign his *Pegasus* was well manag'd, that he stops so short in his full Carcer,

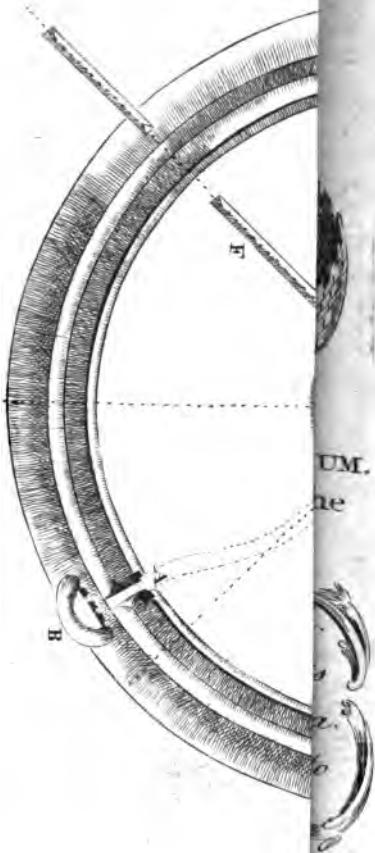
(y) *Christ-Church* is a very ancient Town, call'd by the Romans *Alauni*, by the Saxons, *Twinambourn*, because it lies betwixt two Rivers.

Latin, *In terram nil*, now *terni*.

## THE END.



*A. Section and Plan of Old Town*



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T H E  
H I S T O R Y, &c.

---

S E C T. I.

*Of the Names, SARUM and SALISBURY.*

**W**HEN certain information from History failed, then Men had recourse to Etymologies. The Phœnician, Celtic, Saxon and Hebrew Languages have, at different times, had their Admirers, who laboured to establish their Originality, as it served their purpose; so that latter Antiquaries might from these take such derivations as they pleased, and with the help of some fabulous chronicler bring Japhet, Gomer or Brutus into England; point out the spot they landed on, and the Cities they built, with the Transactions of their reigns, and many other matters equally curious and credible. The uncertainty of Etymologies will be abundantly evinced in the Course of this Section.

## 2 The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of

<sup>a</sup> Sarum is said to have been the Sorbiodunum of Antoninus's Itinerary; the latter is a Saxon compound, signifying a dry hill; others say the name is derived from the Saxon verb, Searan to dry. But our <sup>b</sup> Antiquarians are unanimous in asserting the incorruptness and general use of the old British, before the coming of the Romans and Saxons; the names Sarum and Saresberig or Saresbery can be traced up very near to the arrival of the latter, it follows, that they are not the Authors of this Appellation; unless we suppose they abolished the former, and imposed new names on their conquests, which is absurd and contrary to History.

The Monkish writers ever attentive to whatever would promote the honour of their Country, imagined they could do it no better Service than derive the names of places from great British Princes, or the powerful Romans. Thus Holinshed <sup>c</sup> " Their are dyvers  
" causes, which moove me to conjecture,  
" that Salisbury itself doth rather take the  
" first name Sarron, the sonne of the sayde  
" Magus, then of Cesar, Carodoc or Severus,  
" as some of our writers do imagine. But

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Camden, in Wilts.

<sup>b</sup> Davis in præf. ad Grammat. Tacit. vit. Agric. cap. 26. Sheringham de Angl. orig. cap. 6. p. 109.

<sup>c</sup> Vol. i. pag. 80, col. 3.



“ fifth conjectures are no verities, and mine  
 “ opinion is but one mans judgement, I will  
 “ not stande now upon the prooffe of this  
 “ matter, least I shoulde seeme to take great  
 “ paines in adding new conjectures unto olde,  
 “ in such wyse, to deteyne the heades of my  
 “ readers about these trifles, that otherwyse,  
 “ peradventure would be farre better occu-  
 “ pied.”—Had others acted with like ingenu-  
 ity, the World would not have been troubled  
 with the Reveries of so many warm brains.  
 But to return.

Johannes Sarisburiensis, who was an emi-  
 nent Scholar in the reign of Henry II. and a  
 native of Sarum, calls it in Latin, Severia,  
 after the Emperor Severus; by this name it  
 was known 400<sup>d</sup> years before, if the record  
 in the Monasticon be not forged. However,  
 as the Romans no more than the Saxons made  
 it a practice to give names to places, we may  
 presume Severia and Sarisberia, unless the very  
 distant resemblance in sound, have no other  
 connection with each other.

We come now to the British Language,  
 from which it has also been derived. Mr.  
 Baxter, formerly Master of Merchant-Taylors  
 school, has in his Glossary endeavoured to  
 deduce the names, Sarum and Salisbury,

<sup>d</sup> Ecbertus frequenter egit Severia. Mon. Tom. 1. p. 191.

37

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often imposed by the illiterate, and for reasons that did exist the next hour.—A rational employment then is etymologizing!

I give the three following derivations of Sarum and Salisbury to shew, how easy, and how uncertain such are.

𐤑𐤒𐤅 Sarah in Caldee and Syriac, is<sup>s</sup>, *habitavit, pernoctavit, castramentatus est*; here then we have Sarah, and by the change of a letter Saram to encamp, nothing more exact, for all acknowledge Sarum to have been an old camp.

In Greek we have Σίρος, *παρά το τῆς σίτης τῆρας*, a place to secure corn, or goods of any kind in; such certainly was Sarum; so that from Siros or Siras, with the addition of berig or bery, a town, we have Sarasbery, or Salisbury.

In Latin Sera, is a lock or bar, and figuratively, any thing that protects or secures us; why then might not the Romans call this fortification Seram, or the place of Safety, alluding to its Strength.

It may now be said, that I have endeavoured to invalidate received opinions concerning the Names of places, without substituting any other in their stead? Had I done this, I should then be guilty of the Error I am combatting in others. Is it not better to

<sup>s</sup> Vid. Schindler. Lex Heptaglot. in Voce.

relinquish

## 6 The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of

relinquish this part of knowledge, than to have our understandings insulted with Absurdities, falsehoods, and at best very uncertain Conjectures? Those who think otherwise, will receive no small pleasure from the seven etymologies of Sarum and Salisbury before enumerated.

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### S E C T. II.

#### *Of the Fortification of OLD SARUM.*

**B**EFORE the coming of the Romans, we know nothing of the state of the Arts and Sciences, nor of the Customs and Manners of our British ancestors. <sup>a</sup> Jeffrey of Monmouth, says Mr. Thoresby, and his followers boast of twenty eight Cities, yet though the Britons were populous, their habitations were like those in Gallia, woods fortified with ditches and rampires.—Cæsar in his account of the inhabitants here, represents them<sup>a</sup>, as sowing no corn, living mostly on milk, wearing skins for covering, staining their bodies blue with woad, with long hair and their wives in common. Strabo<sup>b</sup>, that excellent Geographer, gives much the same

<sup>a</sup> See the Article, Thoresby, in the Biographia Britannica.

<sup>a</sup> Comment. Lib. 5.

<sup>b</sup> Strabo, Lib. 4.

picture.

picture. The Britons exceed the Gauls in stature, have the same dispositions, but more simple and barbarous; they are ignorant of gardening and husbandry; there are many distinct Governments among them; their woods serve instead of Cities, for with trees cut down, when they had enclosed a large Circle, they build cottages within, and stables for their cattle. — With the foregoing Tacitus agrees. Our old Historians, and especially Jeffrey, by their lying tales have disgraced, when they meant to adorn our early ages; when they tell us of stately Palaces, Cities and Fleets, while Cæsar, Strabo, Pliny and Lucan mention every mark of simplicity and ignorance in the Arts, particularly in the construction of their Vessels, the ribs of which were of small timber, interwoven with Wicker, like Baskets, and covered with hides sewed together, the use of the Saw to cut boards being not then known to them.

<sup>a</sup> Cæsar's description of a British town is

<sup>c</sup> Monmouth is not less infamous abroad than at home: Dit Spreuken vertelt Gaulfridus Arturius, by hem oft diergelücke veschalers hebben onse Chronickscryvers ghelesen, maer dat dit een groote, grove, lange, dicke tastelücke, ende unbeschaemte logen is sien de verstandigen sonder mine vermainghe ofte waerschoewinghe. Scriver. Præf. ad Antiq. Batav. Here are fix Epithets remarkably expressive.

<sup>d</sup> Oppidum Britanni vocant, quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt. Lib. 5.

very

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very short and full, it is a woody place, fortified with a ditch and rampart; and the learned \*Stillingfleet is positive, that Cæsar never takes Civitas, a City, for a place, but for a people under one Government. From Cæsar we learn, that the Britons placed their principal strength in their Chariots, even Cassivelaunus's chief city was not fortified, nor does the Roman writer mention any opposition from Towns; for all these and the preceding reasons, there is no inferior degree of probability that fortifications, such as this of Old Sarum, were not then in use.

On the contrary, the Romans at the time of their invasion were well skilled in mechanic Arts, in their Legions were all sorts of artificers and a Præfect over them; every night they fortified a Camp, and their public, consular and vicinal ways are sufficient proofs, of their first introducing the manner of regular defence. A. D. 140, in the reign of Antoninus, Britain was divided into Itinera, or public roads from one end of the Kingdom to the other and across. Sorbiodunum, if really Sarum, is mentioned in the 12th and 15th Itinera like other places of strength. Dr. Stukely is sure the Icenian way from

\* True Antiquities of London, page 473.

Exeter, passed by Sarum to Broughton, Winchester, Farnham and Silchester. In our Dissertation on the Statutes and Coins found here, we have shewn, it was one of the *Castra stativa*, or *hyberna* of those people, and the residence of a considerable Garrison, such heights being frequent in Cæsar's time, both for security and annoyance. But it may be objected, that Roman camps are generally square, whereas this is round, and therefore most probably belongs to the Saxons, I shall give the opinions of the best Antiquaries on this head, and leave it with the Reader to determine, as he thinks fit.

The first care of the Saxons, says<sup>f</sup> Sir John Spelman, wherever they came, was, to fix on a place proper for a Camp; this was generally some high mountain or hill, contiguous to a

<sup>f</sup> *Quam primum regioni cuiquam appulerant, vel aliquod oppidum munitum, vel munitioni idoneum, vel, si hoc minus ad Vota successerat, locum aliquem, castris opportunum, occupare, vel intercipere, conabantur; eumque fere semper montem aliquem præcipitem, fluvioque vicinum, quem Vallo statim munire curabant. Castra autem hæc, sive munimenta semper rotunda, cum Romanorum quadrilatera: & rotunda Septentrionalium quadris Romanorum commodiora videntur; non tantum quia figura illa omnium capacissima, sed quia vallum ipsum fortius, resistentiæ magis aptum, valli partibus se mutuo sustentibus, & a paucioribus defendi poterat. Unicam tantum habuerunt portam, eamque vel *valla* & *fossa* objectis munitam, vel *e regione fluvii*, cui, ob aquationis defensionem, brachia ab ipso vallo deducebantur. Ubi vero a flumine remotius, quam ut brachia istiusmodi fierent metati sunt, puteis intra vallum in loco maxime declivi effossis aquam pluviam interceperunt. Vit. Ælfredi, pag. 58.*

river, and which they fortified with a ditch and rampart. The form was circular ; whereas those of the Romans were quadrangular ; the former seemed more defensible by a smaller garrison ; they made but one portal, and this secured by a ditch and rampart, and for the most part opposite some river, for the convenience of watering ; but where no river was, they dug Pits within the rampart, and caught in them the rain-water.

Mr. Price<sup>s</sup>, who surveyed Old Sarum not many years since, tells us, that it seems to have been formed on the extreme end, or termination of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect ; from which it was separated by the removal of vast quantities of Earth, and so reduced into the circular figure, we now see it. The whole work occupies a space of near 2000 feet diameter.—The Castle was fortified by a deep Intrinchment, with a very strong Wall upon its inner Rampart, consisting of Flint Chalk and Rubble, cased on the outside with hewn Stone.—There seems to have been two Entrances to it, the principal one towards the South-east, guarded by a mole without, but so near it, as to admit but of a very narrow Passage ; the other towards the South-west, chiefly, as I suppose, for conve-

<sup>s</sup> Observations on Salisbury Cathedral, pref. pag. 3. 4.



niency of Water, for the use of the Garrison, from the River Avon, which runs through the Vale below, at about half a mile distance.

The Comte de Caylus <sup>a</sup> in his fine Collection of Antiquities, has described some Camps in Normandy, very like ours, on eminences, some round, and others of different Figures, and then makes these judicious Observations.

“ On peut donc adopter la tradition immémoriale du pays, qui regarde ses camps, comme l'ouvrage des Romains; & quoique la *forme* de leurs camps fût *ordinairement* *quarrée*, il est certain qu'ils la *varioient* selon les loix de la guerre, & qu'ils la *soumettoient* a la *nature* & a la *situation du terrain*; on ne peut meme douter que ceux-ci n'ayent ete des camps permanens, stativa; convenables pour des quartiers d'hyver, hyberna; fortifiés par la nature & l'art, loci natura & manu munitissima. Le rempart estoit de terre, humo, ou de quartiers de pierre, vel lapidum molibus: on ne peut donc imaginer d'autres peuples que les Romains, d'autant que ces camps sont construits avec la plus grande patience, & le plus grande travail.”

From what precedes, I think we may deduce the following conclusions. 1. That the Ro-

<sup>a</sup> Recueil d'Antiquités, Tom. 4. pag. 383.

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mans shewed the Britons the method of throwing up fortifications for a long defence, whereas they before used a shallow ditch and trees \* cut down and piled on each other. 2. As the Roman road ran by this place, and is being mentioned in the Itinerary with other noted towns or stations, it is probable these people first gave it its form, and we are certain kept a garrison here until they evacuated the Island. 3. As these Events happened before the arrival of the Saxons, however their manner of forming a Camp may agree with this, they yet were not the Authors of it; besides it is reasonable to think, the situation and ground pointed out what figure it must be of.

Other difficulties remain as to the double ditch and rampart, which will hereafter be considered. We come now to Dr. Stukeley's account of this antient fortress, which we must observe he drew for the time of its greatest splendor, the beginning of King Stephen's reign. — This city is perfectly round, and formed upon one of the most elegant designs one can imagine. The prospect at present is very august, and would have afforded a noble sight when in prosperity. It fills up

\* Quò, incurſionis hoſtium vitandæ cauſa, convenire conſueverant. Cæſar. Com. lib. 5. Not to bear a ſiege.

the summit of a high and steep hill, which originally rose equally on all sides to an Apex; the whole work is 1600 feet diameter, included in a ditch of prodigious breadth. It is so contrived, that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and outer and the ditch between. Upon the inner, which is much the highest, stood a strong wall 12 feet thick, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round. Upon a still higher ground is another deep circular ditch of 500 feet diameter, this is the Castle or Citadel. On the inner rampire was another wall of like thickness, so that between the inner ditch and outer wall lay the City all around. This was divided into equal parts by a meridian line; the banks of both are still left, one to the South and the other to the North; they had walls on them, the traces of which are manifest. In the middle of each half towards the East and West is a gate, with each a Lunette before it, deeply ditched, and two oblique entries; that to the East is square, and to the West round, though the materials are well nigh carried away to New Sarum. In every Quarter were two Towers, the foundations plainly appearing, then with those on the cardinal points, the Gates and the median rampart, there were 12 in the whole circumference;

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ference; so that supposing it to be 5000 feet in circumference, there was a Tower at every 400.

Hence we may imagine the nature of the City was thus; a circular street went round the Citadel, and cross streets like Radii fronted each tower. There were then 24 Islets for buildings, for houses, temples and the like. The design of the place was, that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other was still defensible; and after that was taken they might retire into the Castle. In an angle to the North-West stood the Cathedral and Episcopal palace; the foundations are at present so conspicuous, that I could easily mark out the ground-plot of it. Near this is a large piece of the wall left, made with hewn stone, with holes quite through at equal spaces. Many wells have been filled up, and no doubt with noble reliques of antiquity, they must have been very deep, and especially that in the Castle. A good deal of huge fragments and foundations of the Citadel wall are left; a double winding stair-case led up to the Gate, where bits of arch-work and immense strength of stone and mortar remain, and within, the foundations of many buildings.—More may be seen in the Doctor's *Itinera Curiosa*; but in that here cited, the attentive Reader may discover

discover many errors by comparing it with what went before. I must observe in general, that we have no instance existing, of any place built in the regular manner he supposes Old Sarum to have been; the number of towers and the disposition of the streets never had a being out of Stukely's brain, any more than the wonderful order of Stonehenge.

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### S E C T. III.

*The History of OLD SARUM, from the arrival of the Saxons, to the death of WILLIAM the Conqueror.*

**W**E come now to the authentic part of the history of Old Sarum. Cerdic and Cynric, his son landed here, A. D. 495, and in six years after conquered all the West Saxon kingdom. An antient Manuscript<sup>b</sup> in the Cottonian library, informs us, that he made Wilton his Capital. No doubt but he secured Sarum with troops, as it was a very advantageous post to whoever possessed it. Under this fortress Cynric fought the Britons, that in case of any disaster, he

<sup>b</sup> Biblioth. Cotton. Faustina, B. 3.

<sup>c</sup> The Saxon Annals mentioning this Transaction, calls the place Searebyrig, which was Sarum.

might

might secure a retreat; however he proved victorious. From this time, to the year 800, there is nothing recorded of Sarum nor of any other place, except the frequent and hard struggles of the Britons for liberty, and the wars of the Saxon princes with each other.

Egbert succeeded Brithtric in the West Saxon throne, 802; in some time after he defeated Beorwulf, King of the Mercians. His sister Alburga<sup>d</sup>, founded in Wilton a Monastery, and Egbert himself frequently<sup>e</sup> resided at Sarum. Wilton, we know was early one of the *Regiæ Villæ*, or Royal Burghs, where the<sup>f</sup> Saxon princes had a country house.

The Danes having in 960 made an irruption into, and ravaged the Northern parts, Edgar<sup>g</sup> summoned to Sarum a Parliament, to consider of and provide for the defence of Northum-

<sup>d</sup> *Monasticon*, Tom. 1. page 191.

<sup>e</sup> *Ecbertus frequenter egit Severiæ. Monast. supra.*

<sup>f</sup> *In plerisque majoribus saltem locis palatium sive domus Regi recipiendo idonea habebatur, talesque Villæ Regiæ dicebantur, usque frequenter diversabantur. Spehnan. vit. ÆNfredi. pag. 117.*

*Scripta est hæc hujus donationis cartula in villa Regali, quæ nominatur Wiltonia, A. D. 850. Thorn apud X Scriptores, pag. 2127.*

<sup>g</sup> *Unde statim post octo dies Rex Parliamentam suam apud Saresberiam convocavit, ubi cunctis regni proceribus congregatis, de custodia terræ Northumbriæ qualiter contra ingressum Danorum melius posset custodiri, tractaverunt. Brompton, Chron.*

berland. It is not foreign to our Purpose to speak a few words concerning our antient Parliaments. The name is derived from the French, and was introduced at the Conquest; before that, the Saxons called such general Assemblies, Mycel Synnoth and Wittena Gemôt. Mr. Tyrrel<sup>a</sup> has clearly shewn from the best authorities, that under these were included the Bishops and Abbots, then the Thanes, or secular Nobility, by birth or estate; these with the former are often called Nobiles, Principes, Proceres, Optimates and Primates: The inferior part was the Milites or Procuratores, Knights or Representatives of the people. Mr. Hurd in his Dialogues on the English Constitution, has fallen into the mistake of Dr. Brady, in imagining the great Council was made up only of the Tenants in Capite, or those that held of the King, whereas Mr. Tyrrel has undeniably proved the contrary from the famous Charter of Athelwolf concerning tythes, which was confirmed by the great council into a Law at Winchester, 855, where after the Subscription of Archbishops, Bishops, Earldormen and others, it concludes thus: — “ There were besides a great multitude of faithful subjects, who all approved of the Royal Subscription, but the

<sup>a</sup> Introduction to his general History of England.

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Dignities, or dignified Persons alone, subscribed their Names\*.

This citation, as well as that from Bromton, informs us what numbers attended Edgar to Sarum, in 960; the houses were certainly more numerous and the accommodations better than at this day we can imagine, to be fit to receive so honourable a multitude; on the whole we may fairly conclude it to have been in a very flourishing condition.

Sweyn landing great numbers of Danes, and meeting with no opposition, soon overran the western and southern Countries; in 1003 he pillaged and burnt Wilton and Syrbirig, or Sarum. The savage dispositions of these northern barbarians were surprizing, for not content with plundering and exercising all sorts of cruelty and brutality on the wretched Natives, but they burnt and destroyed their houses, castles and towns. Old Sarum shared in the calamities of the nation, however by degrees it recovered its pristine splendor; for in 1075 a Synod was held at London by

\* Aliorumque fidelium infinita multitudo, qui omnes Regis Chirographum laudaverunt, Dignitates vero sua nomina subscripserunt, Ingulph Spelman. Concil. Tom. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Suanus autem videns Anglorum inconstantiam ad civitatem Wiltoniam suam duxit exercitum, eamque devastavit & incendit simili quoque modo Serramariam consumpsit, & post, suas naves repetiit. Sim. Dunel. pag. 165.



Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, in which it was ordered, that Bishops Sees should be removed <sup>c</sup> from Villages and obscure Places, to Cities, and Towns of note ; it being contrary to the Decrees of the Council <sup>d</sup> of Sardis, that they should remain in the former. This occasioned many removes ; and particularly Herman, Bishop of Sherborne, translated the Episcopal Seat from thence to Sarum, which prove<sup>s</sup> it to have held no inconsiderable rank at this Time.

Many of the Clergy disliked the change Herman made : Besides complaining of the want of Water and bleakness of situation, they compared the Church, immured within the Castle, <sup>e</sup> to the Ark of God, shut up in the Temple of Baalim. Malmibury, who lived very near this Time, <sup>f</sup> speaking of Old Sarum,

<sup>c</sup> *Quod sedes Episcoporum de Viculis ad Urbes celebres transfirent.* Brompt. pag. 975.

*Sedes Episcoporum de locis indignis, ad loca digniora, videlicet, urbes transfirent.* Gervas. pag. 1654. *Quod sedes Episcoporum de Viculis transfirent, ad urbes majores ; unde factum est, ut sedes Sburburnensis ad Salestheriam transfiret.* Knyghton, pag. 2351.

<sup>d</sup> Spelman. Concil. Tom. 2. fol. 78.

<sup>e</sup> *Quid Domini Domus in castro, nisi fæderis Arca ;*

*In templo Baalim ? carcer uterque locus.*

*Est ibi defectus aquæ, sed copia cretæ ;*

*Sæviti ibi ventus, sed Philomela flet.*

<sup>f</sup> *Muro wallatum non exiguo*, is a very equivocal expression, and may signify the Circumference, or thickness, of the Wall. Whoever peruses monkish writers, will, with the Author, have frequent occasion to complain of their want of precision, and their indifcriminate Phraseology.

says there is a Castle instead of a City, placed on an height, and surrounded with a great wall. This wall I take to have been round the Citadel, because Bishop Roger, as we shall see, when we come to his time, built a wall, probably on the outer Rampart, as a greater security to the inhabitants, and the Cathedral, and Episcopal palaces; part of which yet remains, near to where the latter stood.

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## S E C T. IV.

*The same Subject continued.*

**N**O ampler testimony can be alledged of the very flourishing condition of Sarum in 1085, than the Conqueror's summoning thither all the Estates of England and Normandy, to swear allegiance<sup>f</sup> to him, and to introduce one of the most remarkable changes that ever happened to our Constitution; this

<sup>f</sup> Nec multo post mandavit, ut Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Abates, Comites, Barones, Vicecomites, cum suis militibus, die calendarum Augustarum, sibi occurrerent *Searysbiriæ*. Quo cum venissent, milites illorum sibi fidelitatem contra omnes homines jurare coegit. Sim. Dunel. pag. 213.

Nec multo post, convocatis tam clero, quam Baronibus, apud *Searesberiam* omnes sibi fidelitatem contra omnes homines jurare a rege coacti sunt. Diceto. p. 487.

was the establishing the feudal system, of which the ingenious Mr. Blackstone in his Commentaries speaks. — “ We learn, says “ he, from the Saxon Chronicle, that in the “ nineteenth year of King William’s Reign, “ an invasion was apprehended from Denmark, and the military constitution of the “ Saxons being then laid aside, and no other “ introduced in its stead, the kingdom was “ wholly defenceless; which occasioned the “ King to bring over a large army of Normans and Bretons, who were quartered “ upon every landholder, and greatly oppressed the people. This apparent weakness, “ together with the grievances occasioned by “ a foreign force, might cooperate with the “ King’s remonstrances, and the better incline “ the Nobility to listen to his proposals for “ putting them in a posture of defence. For “ as soon as the danger was over, the King “ held a great Council to inquire into the “ state of the Nation, the immediate consequence of which was, the compiling of the “ great Survey, called Doomsday book, which “ was finished in the next year: And in the “ latter end of that very year, the King was “ attended by all his Nobility to Sarum, “ where all the principal Landholders submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure,

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“ tenure, became the King’s Vassals, and did  
“ Homage and Fealty to his person. This  
“ seems to have been the *Æra* of formally in-  
“ troducing the Feudal tenures by Law, and  
“ probably the very law thus made at the  
“ Council of Sarum, is that which is still ex-  
“ tant, and couched in these remarkable  
“ words” — “ We enact that all Freemen  
“ shall swear on their Fealty, and on the Sa-  
“ crament, that they will be faithful to King  
“ William their Lord, both within and with-  
“ out the realm of England, and every where,  
“ with all fidelity to preserve his lands and ho-  
“ nours, and defend them against all enemies  
“ and foreigners.” — “ The terms of this  
“ Law, as Sir Martin Wright has observed,  
“ are plainly feudal; for first, it requires the  
“ Oath of fealty, which made, in the sense  
“ of the Feudists, every man that took it a  
“ Tenant or Vassal; and secondly, the Ten-  
“ ants obliged themselves to defend their  
“ Lord’s territories and titles against all ene-  
“ mies foreign and domestic. But what puts  
“ the matter out of dispute is, another Law  
“ in the same Collection, which exacts the  
“ performance of the military feudal services,  
“ as ordained by the general Council; where-  
“ by all the Earls, Barons, Knights, and all  
“ other Freemen should have their Arms and  
“ horses

“ horses in readiness to perform complete  
 “ service when it should be necessary.” Thus  
 far Mr. Blackstone.

The foregoing is corroborated by what <sup>a</sup> Mr. Madox observes, that in 1086, as appears by Doomsday book, the Norman Lords and Knights were in actual Seizin of the different Feifs, which the Conqueror conferred on them, and in consequence, the nation in a state of defence; for the terms of their Tenure were to keep so many Knights or armed men ready to attend the King at all times, in proportion to their feif. Feudal tenures were established in the reign of <sup>b</sup> Edward the Confessor, as is plain from his Laws, which laws Lord <sup>c</sup> Coke observes, King William confirmed, and added to them the rigorous doctrines, which prevailed in the Dutchy of Normandy, such fruits and dependencies, such hardships and services as were unknown under the Saxon Constitution.

<sup>b</sup> The Conqueror conferred the Castle of

<sup>a</sup> Baronia Anglica, pag. 25. 26.

<sup>b</sup> Debent enim universi liberi homines, secundum *feudum* suum, & secundum *tenementa* sua arma habere, &c. Lambard. fol. 135. a.

<sup>c</sup> See Davenport's abridgment of Coke on Littleton, chap. 4. So that when Mr. Blackstone says King William introduced feudal tenures, he must mean the rigorous parts of them.

<sup>d</sup> Erat quidem miles strenuus Normannus, Walterus le Ewrus, Comes de Rosmar, cui propter probitatem suam rex Guilielmus dedit totum dominium de *Saresburia* & Ambresburia. Monast. tom. 2. pag. 341.

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Salisbury on Walter Devereux, Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, and other lands in the County; agreeable to the feudal policy, he imposed Knights service on the inhabitants, as homage and fealty, Castleguard, ward, marriage and relief, these were heavy burthens and as such frequently complained of.

Before we conclude the Conqueror's reign we must mention, that in Doomſday book, Sarum gelded, or was taxed for 50 hides, and of the third penny the King had 20 shillings by weight, and of the increase 60 pounds by tale. It is almost impossible to ascertain with exactness how many Acres a hide contained. \* Hide is a Saxon word, which Bede translates Familia, the Anglo-Normans called it cassata and carrucata, the latter from char-rue a plough, and we a plough-land, or as much as a plough can till in a year. † Somner tells us a Virgate of land contained in some places 20, 24 and 30 Acres. Dr. Brady ‡ mentions the same, with this addition, that it

\* Hyda tantum agri, five terræ continebat quæ familiæ uni sustentandæ sufficeret. Quod enim Beda familiam vocat, rex ipse Ælfredus hyde-land tranſtulit, & quod alii mansum, Asserius manentem, Malmesb. hydam appellat, alii etiam carrucatam, cassatam, Suollingham & Sullingham, a sulc aratro, & in Dunstani carta habetur, septem hydas. Certum vero non continet jugerum five acrarum numerum. Spelman vit. Ælfred. pag. 74.

† Glossar. ad X Scriptor. in voc. virgat.

‡ Complete History, pag. 205.

was but three roods. Mr. Tyrrel<sup>1</sup> says a virgate was the fifth part of a hide; Crompton makes a hide a hundred Acres; so that taking the mean of the preceding sums we may reckon it as the latter has done, a small matter more or less according to the place<sup>2</sup>. Supposing then Sarum was taxed for 5000 Acres, where are we to look for that quantity of land? Mr. Price, who made the latest Survey of it, informs us, that Old Sarum occupies a space of near 2000 feet; our Antiquarians and Historians are then certainly mistaken as to the contents of a hide. If they be not, I know of no other way to solve the difficulty but by supposing a manor annexed to the Castle and that included in the 50 hides; it is very common in Domesday-book to mention only the town, without taking notice of the hundred or manor, which might have been the case here.

Money we find was antiently told and weighed, if it was suspected to be adulterated, it was thrown into a fire, constantly kept in the Exchequer for that purpose, and the Alloy thereby reduced.

In the times next after the Norman conquest, there was very little circulating money

<sup>1</sup> General Hist. pag. 53.

<sup>2</sup> *Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum sicut ab ipsis accepimus, Hida a primitiva institutione ex centum agris constat. Dial de Scaccario § 17. lib. 1.*

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*in Specie*, so that the Tenants of Knights fees answered to their Lords by military services, and those in Socage, by work and Provisions. Afterward the revenue was rendered in Gold or Silver, or horses, dogs, birds of game, &c. In those times payments were made *ad scalam* and *ad pensum*, and in blank silver, and money numero or by tale. Payment *ad scalam*, was when the money was weighed, and six-pence over and above each pound accepted by the King's officers to make good the weight. *Ad pensum* was when the coinage became more depraved, and the person paying was to make good the deficiency of weight though it was more than six-pence in the pound.

In time another method was used to have the money paid into the Exchequer of due fineness; this was done by melting a part or the whole of it. When a sample was melted down, or the supplement made by adding one Shilling to each twenty, it was then said to be blanché, or dealbated. Payment made numero, or by tale is what we use at present. Vid. Madox Hist. of the Excheq. vol. 1. p. 274 & seq. Edit. 1769.



S E C T. V.

*Of the building the Cathedral of Old Sarum,  
and of OSMUND'S Charter.*

**H**ERMAN, when he had fixed his residence at Old Sarum, began a new Cathedral, which he did not live to finish. Osmund his successor, was Lord of Say in Normandy, and made by King William Earl of Dorset and High Chancellor; he was a Man of unblemished Life, and great wisdom, and as such one of the Conqueror's Privy Council: He perfected the Church, and procured, at great prices from all parts the best Singers and most learned Clergy; he himself did not think it beneath the Episcopal dignity, to transcribe, bind and illuminate books, promoting letters as he did virtue, by his example,

His Charter to the Church of Sarum, <sup>a</sup> bears date the 5th of April, 1091, at Hastings, where William Rufus in the 4th of his reign confirmed it. Here follows a translation illustrated with Notes. “<sup>b</sup> In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, I Osmund, Bishop of the Church of Salisbury, make known to all the faithful in Christ, as well present as to

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 5. memb. 27.

<sup>b</sup> Monastic. Tom. 3.

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come, that to the honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, the most blessed Virgin Mary, and for the salvation of the Souls of King William and his wife Queen Matilda, and of his son William King of the English, and successor in his throne; and also for the salvation of my own soul, I have built the Church of Salisbury and constituted Canons therein; and have canonically granted for ever, freely as I received, the goods of the Church to them so living canonically. To wit, these Towns besides<sup>a</sup> Knights fees; Glemister, Aulton, Cerninster, Beminster, Netherbury, Werlington; the Church of Sherborne, with the tenths of the Town, and the other appendages, except the tenths of the Monks and sepulture; the Church of Bery, of St. George in Dorchester, half of the Church of Mere, with a Moiety

<sup>a</sup> The Saxons called Cities and Towns Burghs, or Boroughs; when the Normans came they used Villa & Villata, thus Ville de Paris, the City of Paris; so that in old records Villa & Burgus are indiscriminately used. See Madox Firma Burgi, pag. 2, 3. Fortescue makes the same observation—Sub appellati-one villarum continentur Burgi & Civitates, cap. 24.

When Osmund gave these Towns to the Church, the inhabitants paid a certain rent, which was called tenure in burgage; besides this rent he was seized of a great deal of land, called Knights fees, because he was for each fee bound to find a Knight or Soldier to attend the King, when required; for the burgage-tenure he acknowledged no superior Lord, but for other, he did the the King. The Conqueror conferred these lands on him, and he transferred them to the Church,

of

of the tenths, &c. The Church of Salisbury<sup>b</sup> with its tenths and appendages, and two hides and half of land in the said Town, and six hides and half in Stratford, and before the gate of the Castle, the land on both sides the way for Gardens and Houses for the Canons. Also the Church of Wilisford, Pottern, and Lavington, Ramsbury and Bedwin, and one Mill in the said Town. The Church of Wanborough, with a hide and half of land, and the land of<sup>c</sup> one borderer, in the same Town, and one garden; likewise the Churches of Erendon, Worel, Calne, Cannings, Marlborough, Bledbery, Sunning, and ten hides of land in Rotscumb, and the Church of Granham with

<sup>b</sup> We have before remarked, that Walter Devereux was enfeoffed of the Castle of Salisbury, from whose descendent Osmund must have purchased the land here given. There was at this time but one parish Church, the patronage of which is here bestowed on the Canons. The Cathedral was built in the North-west angle, near the western Gate of the Castle. The land on both sides the way he gave for gardens and houses; this was the portway, or Roman military way; Had not the Canons houses within the Castle? By the grant here made it seems not, and yet it is probable the two hides and a half of land in the town, were for this purpose. They had more respect for the Clergy than to let them be exposed to Robbers or other invaders without the Castle, so that these houses without might be for recreation.

<sup>c</sup> From the Grand Custom of Normandy we learn, that Bordage was a base tenure, when such a house or cottage was obliged to thresh, draw water, grind corn, and do such other servile works.

the

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the tenths, appendages and adjuncts belonging to each. Moreover, I have given a moiety of every oblation which shall be offered upon<sup>d</sup> the principal Altar, except the ornaments, and the whole oblations of the other altars, the Sepulture with the oblations made to the Bishop when he celebrates Mass, besides a moiety of the gold given in the said Church.

If any of the Canons shall attend the Bishop

<sup>d</sup> Before the time of Pope Gregory, called the great, the dead were always buried out of the Town, but saying mass for the dead being then invented, Sepulture became the source of great gain, as every one left largely to have Masses said to pray his soul out of purgatory; the better to secure these fees, the Clergy made burial grounds round the Churches. The principal Altar was called also the high Altar and dedicated to the Patron Saint, as this of Sarum was to the Virgin Mary, the Offerings here were more sumptuous than at others. By Ornaments we are to understand things for the use of the Church, as Plate, Images, Crucifixes, Ampuls, Candlesticks, Basons, Biers, Vestments, Pixes, Crofters, Mitres, and such like, which were the prices paid for sins. Offerunt, says Durandus, quoque legale sacrificium in decimis & primitiis: voluntarium in spontaneis oblationibus *pro peccato*, dum pœnitentias redimunt, pro gratiarum actione, dum pro collatis a Deo aliqua gratia quicquam offerunt: Dona, dum in ædificia Ecclesiarum, vel utensilia, vel aliquid offerunt. Rational. Divinor. Offic. lib. 4. cap. 30, num. 34.

There were two Prebends called Major and Minor pars Altaris, these I suppose were formerly supported by the oblations made at the Altar, but this becoming too much in proportion to the revenues of the rest, they had two Prebends conferred on them in lieu, and the offerings were divided among the Dean and Chapter. These country Prebends still retain the names of Major pars & Minor pars altaris, and point out the transaction before-mentioned.

in the dedication of a Church, he, as chaplain, shall receive part of the oblations. Further I have granted two parts of the Prebend of each deceased Canon to the use of the rest, and a third part for the use of the poor during one year. This Charter is written and confirmed in 1091, &c." Signed by King William and thirty others.

On the fifth of April, in the next year 1092, Osmund, assisted by Walkeline Bishop of Winchester and John of Bath, solemnly dedicated the Church; but the Belfrey was burnt down by Lightning, which was esteemed an omen of the short duration of the Church itself. Knygton says the steeple was blown down the fifth day after its dedication, but in this he is mistaken.

## S E C T. VI.

### *Of the antient Manner of DUELS.*

**W**ILLIAM RUFUS was much perplexed with his Scotch and Welsh wars, and also with the treachery of his Barons. In the year 1096 he summoned a great Council to Sarum, when Godfrey Baynard accused William Earl of Owe or Eu, the King's

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King's cousin, of high treason, for conspiring with his enemies. The Earl denied the charge, and challenged him to a Duel, in which however he was conquered; the King thinking this a sufficient proof of his guilt, commanded \* his eyes to be pulled out, and his testicles to be cut off; others he ordered to be hanged, and he seized the Estates of many more.

The custom of Duelling, which prevailed from the coming of the Normans to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is well worthy the attention of the curious Reader, and will therefore be an excuse for the long Quotations inserted in the Margin, which being taken from the best and very scarce writers, are likely to give us the greatest insight into this Gothic Practice.

One of the first remarks the Romans made after they became acquainted with the Northern nations, was on their custom of single Combat, Velleius Paterculus and Tacitus taking notice of it. Frotho, † third King of the Danes, ordered every controversy to be determined by the

\* *Octavis Epiphaniæ apud Sarisburiam celebrato concilio, Wil-  
elmi de Owe in duello victi, oculos eruere & testiculos abscin-  
dere, & dapiferum illius Will. de Aldri, filium amitæ illius tra-  
ditionis conscium, jussit rex Suspendi. Sim. Dunel. pag. 222. &  
Flor. Wigorn.*

† *Controversia ferro decerni sanxit, speciosius viribus quam  
verbis conflegendum existimans. Saxo Gram. lib. 5.*

sword, thinking it more manly to engage in deeds rather than words. In doubtful cases, says an antient<sup>s</sup> writer, where human testimony could not be admitted as decisive, the Germans left the issue to the supreme being; as to a just judge; the Senate, people and priests who commonly attended on these occasions, implored the divine assistance; as the Salic law directed, rehearsed its frequent interpositions, and begged God to grant victory to the innocent. Three causes are assigned for this custom. 1. A defect of Laws in resolving ambiguous cases. 2. The people being ever accustomed to arms, and receiving their notions of justice from their warlike Ancestors, made use of Duels as the most compendious means of deciding doubtful points; and thirdly, lest private, should occasion public feuds, and involve Societies in bloody contentions, they suffered the aggressor and aggrieved to settle the matter by a single Combat. These reasons would have their proper weight, were they not founded on a petition principii, or begging the Question, which however they took for granted, that God visibly and secundarily interferes in doing justice to the innocent; there are many lamentable instances to prove he does not, by the guilty

\* *Aventini Annales Boior.* lib. 4.

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being victorious in Duels, as well as in Courts of Law.

Combats became part of our Laws, as appears from Bracton, Glanville and others; those for criminal cases were granted out of the Court <sup>a</sup> of the Constable, or Earl Marshall of England. Both parties appeared in Court when the Plaintiff made <sup>a</sup> his charge or complaint; this the defendant was obliged to deny word for word, and then threw down his gage, which was generally <sup>b</sup> his glove; this the Plaintiff took up, and threw down his, whereby the challenge was understood to be mutually accepted. Both then entered bail, to make good to the Conqueror whatever damage <sup>c</sup> he should sustain in the duel, either in his body, horse and arms, as well as obtaining that for which the Combat was entered

<sup>a</sup> Sir Robert Cotton on the Lawfulness of Combats, pag. 61.

<sup>a</sup> P. se plainte & T. le nie mot a mot & il en offre son gage, a defendre soy. L'en doit premierement prendre le gage au defendeur, & puiscey a l'apeleur & chescun doit donuer pleges de mener la loi. Vetus consuetud. Norman par. 2, chap. 2.

Tenetur tunc defendere jus ipsius petentis de verbo in verbum sicut versus eum offendit. Glan vil. lib. 2, cap. 3.

<sup>b</sup> Hincinde dantur Vadia, ab astore vadium distracionandi; a reo vadium defendendi, quod in hoc regno fit, cum Duelliones hinc inde chirothecas offerunt. Skene in Regiam Majest. lib. 3, cap. 23.

<sup>c</sup> Ut ad illum qui vicerit sit emendatum malum, quod in bello acciperit, tam in corpore quam in cavallo, five in armis, & assequatur hoc pro quo bellum factum erit. Usatici Barcin. MSS. cap. 21.

into.



into. The Judge or president often received their Gages and fixed a day for <sup>d</sup> the Engagement, which in civil cases was 40 days, but for murder three days. In cases of high treason, Glanville says, the accuser was admitted to bail, and if he could find none, on his oath, which <sup>e</sup> was done to encourage discoverers, but the accused was committed to prison. Those who engaged on foot were allowed <sup>f</sup> to cloath themselves with as much linen and skin as they pleased; so that their head and feet remained bare. They had nothing but plain gloves and a naked sword in their hands, with one or more at their side. Their shield was of wood, covered with a hide, and they held an iron boss in their hand; they had a tunic with Sleeves reaching only to the elbows. The

<sup>d</sup> Le Seigneur doit le gage recevoir & assener le jour de bataille au quarentiesme jour, se ce n'est d'omecide enquoi il n'i aque 3 jours de respit de bataille. Assis. Hierosol. chap. 63.

<sup>e</sup> Solet in talibus fides sufficere, ne nimix distictionis securitas, alios terreat a consimili accusatione. Sciendum quod in hoc placito (homici dii, &c.) non solet accusatus per plegios dimitti, nisi ex regix potestatis beneficio. De leg. Lib. 14. cap. 1. & 3.

<sup>f</sup> Judex cuique duos præbere debet, qui videant quod secundum consuetudinem præparentur. Quantum voluerint de corio & lineo induant, dummodo frontes, id est, capita atque pedes permaneant enudati. Et non nisi simplices habeant chirothecas: nudum in manu quilibet habeat gladium & cum uno vel pluribus secundum cuiusque arbitrium præcingatur: clypeum ligneum corro tectum, & non nisi umbonem ferreum in manu ferant & unicam tunicam induant cujus manicæ usque ad cubitum se extendant. Spec. Saxon. lib. art. 63.

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horsemen \* had their hose, Helmets and Visi-  
ers, a Shield and launce and two swords ;  
the horses were to be covered with armour and  
every way prepared for battle. It was not  
lawful for them to engage before they had  
taken certain oaths, nor could they be recon-  
ciled without the consent of the Court.

\* Se ils sont Chevaliers, ils doivent venira cheval en l'hotel dou  
Seignour, pour eaus offrir, & doivent avoir ler chaucés de fer &  
lor espalieres vesties & doivent faire amener les cheveaus, couvers  
de fers, & de toutes autres choses appareilles ancy com por enter  
en champ, & fair apporter lor autres armures dequoy ils doivent  
estre armes el champ. De haubert & de chaucés & de heaumes  
& visiers & que chacun ait cote a armer & gambison, se veaut, &  
se il ne veaut gambison, il peut mettre devant son ventre une  
contre curree de tele, ou de coton, ou de boure de sec, tele & si  
fort com il yodra, & doit avoir un escu & une lance & deux es-  
pees, & que les lances & des espees des Chevaliers qui se combat-  
tent en champ guages de bataille, & doivent estre de tel façon  
com ils vodront ; mais que ils ne soient pas tels que ils fuissent  
passer par les mailles dou en l'orielle du heaume, tout entour  
orles de fer, tels com il yodra, ou rasors. Et en l'escu doit avoir  
deux broches de fers tout emmi l'escu, & l'autre au pie de soute,  
& doivent estre de tel grosse come ils vodront & de tel longour  
jusques a un pier & neent plus. Et entour l'escu tant de broches  
de fer come ils vodront, aguës, ou rasors. Et le cheval doit  
estre couvert de couverture de fer, & avoir une testiere de fer,  
& emmi la testiere une broche de fer, telle come celle de l'escu,  
& peut mettre chascun en ses couvertures de fer d'entour chene si  
long come il yodra, pour les jares & les jambes de son cheval  
couvrir & garder, & chascun doit avoir l'une des ses espees atta-  
chee a l'arçon de la selle devant, & l'autre doit avoir ceinte, &  
un ou deux fourneaux reaux pleins de ce que ils vodront, mais  
que de que il puisse nuire son averfaire, ne gregier & pouvent  
convrir leur chevaux d'autres couvertures sur celles de fer, telles  
come ils vodront, Assis. Hierosol. chap. 95.

A Man

A Man in the Reign of Henry the Second, might refuse a Duel for two Reasons; 1. his Age, if he was above sixty; and 2dly, for Mahem, if his bones were broken, or his Skull fractured or otherwise injured; in either case, however, he was obliged to clear himself by hot iron, if a freeman, or hot water if a slave<sup>a</sup>. Whoever was conquered in the single combat, or failed in the Ordeal, was at the mercy of the King as to his Life, his goods were confiscated, and his heirs disinherited for ever. I shall now give an account of a duel, in the \* Words of Holinshed, so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, which will illustrate what we have already written.

“ The 18th of June, 1571, in Trinitie  
 “ Terme, there was a combat appointed to  
 “ have bin foughte for a certaine manour and  
 “ demaine lands belonging thereunto, in the  
 “ Isle of Hartye, adjoining to the isle of She-  
 “ pey in Kent, Simon Lowe and John Kime  
 “ were plaintifes, and had brought a writ of  
 “ righte against Thomas Paramore, who of-  
 “ fered to defend his right by battail, where-  
 “ upon the plaintifes aforesayde, accepted to

\* Nec alio modo nisi de licentia Domini Regis vel ejus Justiciarii de cetero possunt sibi ad invicem reconciliari. Glanvil, lib. 24, cap. 1.

<sup>a</sup> Glanvil; locis supra citatis.

\* Chronicle, vol. 3, p. 1858, & sequent.

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“ aunswer his challenge, offering likewyse to  
 “ defende their right to the same mannor and  
 “ landes, and to prove by battail, that Para-  
 “ more had no right or good tittle to have the  
 “ same mannor and lands. Hereupon the sayd  
 “ Thomas Paramore brought before the  
 “ Judges of the Common Pleas at Westmin-  
 “ ster, one George Thorne, a bigge, broade,  
 “ stronge set fellowe, and the Playntifes  
 “ brought Henry Nayler, master of defence,  
 “ and servaunt to the right honorable the  
 “ Erle of Leycester, a proper slender man,  
 “ and not so taule as the other, Thorne cast  
 “ downe a gauntlet, which Nayler took up.  
 “ Upon the Sunday before the battaile should  
 “ be tryed on the next morrow, the matter  
 “ was stayd, and the parties agreed, that  
 “ Paramore being in possession, should have  
 “ the lande, and was bound in five hundred  
 “ ponde, to consider the Plaintifes, as upon  
 “ hearing the matter the Judges shoulde  
 “ awarde. The Queenes Majesty was the  
 “ taker up of the matter, in this wise. It  
 “ was thought good, that for Paramore’s affu-  
 “ raunce, the order should be kept touching  
 “ the combate, and that the Plaintifes Lowe  
 “ and Kime, should make default of appear-  
 “ ance; but that yet such as were sureties for  
 “ Nayler their Champion’s appearance, should  
 “ bring

“ bring him in, and likewise those that  
“ wer sureties for Thorne, in discharge  
“ of theyr band, shoulde bring in the same  
“ Thorne, and that the Courte shoulde fitte  
“ in Tuthill-feldes, where was prepared one  
“ plot of ground, one and twenty yards  
“ square, double rayled for the combate,  
“ without the West square, a stage beeing set  
“ up for the Judges, representing the Courte  
“ of the common pleas. All the compasse  
“ without the listes, was sette with scaffoldes  
“ one about above another, for people to  
“ stande and beholde. There were behinde  
“ the square where the Judges sate, two  
“ tentes, the one for Nayler, the other for  
“ Thorne. Thorne was there in the morning  
“ tymely, Nayler about seaven of the clocke  
“ came through London, apparaled in a dou-  
“ blet, and galegascoyne breeches all of crim-  
“ osyn satyn, cutte and rased, a hat of blacke  
“ velvet, with a red fether and band, before  
“ him drums and fifes playing : the gauntlet  
“ cast down by George Thorne, was borne  
“ before the said Naylor upon a sword's point,  
“ and hys baston (a staffe of an elle long,  
“ made taper-wise, tipt with horne) with his  
“ shielde of harde leather was borne after him,  
“ by Askam, a Yeoman of the Queenes garde:  
“ he came into the palace at Westminster,  
“ and

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“ and staying not long before the hall dore,  
“ came backe into the Kinges Streete, and so  
“ along through the Sanctuary and Tothill  
“ Streete into the field, where he stayed till  
“ past nine of the clocke, and then Sir Jerome  
“ Bowes brought him to his tent : Thorne be-  
“ ing in the Tent with Sir Henry Cheney  
“ long before. About ten of the clock, the  
“ Court of common pleas removed, and came  
“ to the place prepared, when the Lord Chief  
“ Justice, with two other hys associates were  
“ set, then Lowe was called solemnly to  
“ come in, or else he to lose his writ of right.  
“ Then after a certain tyme, the sureties of  
“ Henry Nayler were called to bring in the  
“ sayde Nayler champion for Simon Lowe,  
“ and shortly thereupon Sir Jerome Bowes,  
“ leading Nayler by the hand, entreth with  
“ him the listes, bringing him down that  
“ square by which he entred, being on the  
“ left hande of the Judges, and so about, till  
“ he came to the next square, just against the  
“ Judges, and there making courtesie, first  
“ with one legge and then with the other,  
“ passed forth till he came to the myddle of  
“ the place, and then mayde the lyke obey-  
“ sance, and so passing tyll they came to the  
“ barre, there he made the lyke curtesie, and  
“ hys shielde was held uppe alofte over hys  
head.

head. Nayler put off hys niether stockes, and  
 so bare foote and bare legged save hys sylke  
 scauflons to the ankles, and hys dublet  
 sleeves tyed up above the elbowe, and bare  
 headed, came in as is aforesayd. Then  
 were the sureties of George Thorne called  
 to bring in the same Thorne, and immedi-  
 ately Sir Henry Cheney entring at the up-  
 per ende on the right hande of the Judges,  
 used the lyke order in coming aboute by his  
 side as Nayler had before on that other side,  
 and so commyng to the barre with lyke  
 obeysance, helde up hys shielde. Procla-  
 mation was made that none should touche  
 the bars, nor presume to come within the  
 same, except such as were appoynted. The  
 Lord Chief Justice then rehearsed the mat-  
 ter, and for defaulte of appearance in Lowe  
 adjudged the land to Paramore; he also wil-  
 led Henry Nayler to render agayne to George  
 Thorne his gauntlet, whereunto the sayd  
 Nayler answered, that his Lordship might  
 command him any thing, but willingly he  
 would not render the sayde gauntlet to  
 Thorne, except he coulde win it; and fur-  
 ther he chalenged the sayde Thorne to playe  
 with hym half a score blowes, to show  
 some pastime to the Lord Chief Justice,  
 and the other there assembled, but Thorne

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“ answered, that he came to fight and not  
“ to play, and would not play. The Lord  
“ Chief Justice commending Nayler for his  
“ valiant courage, commanded them both  
“ quietly to depart the field.”

This account agrees in most particulars with what we have extracted from other writers, and shews that the manner of Duels, when they became parts of the Law, were the same in most Countries.

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## S E C T. VII.

*The History of OLD SARUM, &c. during the  
Reigns of HENRY I. and King STEPHEN.*

**A**RCHBISHOP *Anselm*, who had retired beyond seas, landed at Dover, and on the 23d of September 1100, came to Henry I. who was then at Old Sarum. The King required him to do homage and fealty, and receive investiture at his hands; but the Prelate stiffly refused, and thereby created much uneasiness between Henry and Pope Paschal. It may be proper to explain these terms Homage and Fealty. Bishops were

† Vid. Eadmer, pag. 55, 56. Daniel in his life, pag. 57.

temporal



temporal Peers as to their Baronies, and therefore Tenants in Capite of the King, and that they held their Temporalities of the King is plain from numberless instances among the Letters Patents, where we find the time when they were restored to every new Bishop, the King taking them into his hands on the decease of the former. Lordship and Tenancy then could not subsist without these acknowledgements, of Homage and Fealty; the former was done in this manner; the Tenant kneeling down, held his hands joined between the hands of his Lord, and said ; “ I become  
 “ your man from this day forward, for life  
 “ and limb, and for earthly honour ; and I  
 “ will bear faith to you for the tenement  
 “ which I hold and claim to hold of you ; sav-  
 “ ing the faith which I owe to our Lord the  
 “ King, and to my other chief Lords.”  
 When Fealty was done the Tenant put his hand on the Gospels, and said ; “ Hear you  
 “ this my Lord R. that J. T. will be faithful  
 “ and loyal to you, and will bear faith to you ;  
 “ and I will loyally do and acknowledge the  
 “ Customs and services which I ought to do  
 “ to you, at the terms assigned me. So God  
 “ help me and his Saints.” When this was

\* Madox Baronia Anglica, pag. 271, & seq.

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done, the Prince gave the Tenant seizin of the Bishoprick, Abbey, Honor, Barony or Tenancy, which delivery of seizin was also called investiture; but this term became particularly applied to spiritual promotion, when the King delivered the Pastoral <sup>a</sup> Staff, and put on the Bishop or Abbot's finger a gold ring.

Henry had a proper Idea of his own rights, and knew what fatal consequences must ensue, did he relax the rigour of the feudal polity in this instance; it was giving no small part of the wealth of his Subjects to the disposal of the Pope, and unhinging the allegiance of his other Tenants; by perseverance he brought Anselm to comply, and the Pope compromised the matter, by suffering Ecclesiastics to do Homage, reserving to himself Investitures.

This same King summoned to <sup>c</sup> Old Sarum,

<sup>a</sup> Si ergo Virgam pastoralitatis signum, si annulum signaculum fidei tradit laica manus, quid in Ecclesia Pontifices agunt? Says proud Pope *Paschal* in Malmesb. de Hen. I. pag. 163, n. 40.

<sup>c</sup> Post hæc Parliamentum suum 13 Kal. Aprilis apud Saresberiam convocavit; ubi jussu regis. Comites, Barones cum clero totius regni sibi & Willielmo filio suo homagium fecerunt & fidelitatem juraverunt; & ibidem habita est causa inter Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum Radulphum & Thurstinum Eboracensem electum ac benedictione ab ipso Cantuariensi suscipienda, professionem eidem facienda. Bromt. pag. 1006. Florence of Worcester and Eadmerus vary as to the time of this Council, but that is immaterial. Vid. Eadm. lib. 5, pag. 117. Florent. & Hoveden. Annal. Par. 1. fol. 271.

the 29th of March, 1116, all the Nobility, Knights and Freeholders in Normandy and England, to do Homage and swear Fealty to his son William, as heir of the Kingdom, and to secure the succession to him and Queen Maud. Here Roger, Bishop of Sarum, swore with the rest, and afterwards shamefully perjured himself, as we shall presently see. We cannot avoid repeating what we have before observed, of the very flourishing state of Sarum, which seems about this time to have arrived at an enviable degree of splendor, but like other sublunary things soon to sink into ruins and oblivion, unless a happiness denied it, should await these pages, that of preserving the few traces of its former glory.

At this Council the old dispute about the Supremacy of the see of Canterbury was revived. Thurstan, Archbishop of York, was required to acknowledge Ralph, as his Metropolitan, and to receive his benediction from and do his duty to him; Thurstan answered that he was willing to be consecrated by him, but nothing more; but this was refused him, unless he complied in other respects: But going to a Council held at Rheims by Pope Calixtus, he was consecrated by the Pontiff himself, and after obtained a Bull for the enjoyment of his  
Bishop-

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Bishoprick, under pain of Anathema to the King, and suspension to the Archbishop.

Bishop Roger, who from being a poor Norman priest, by good fortune arrived to the See of Sarum, was Chancellor <sup>r</sup> and Chief Justiciary most of the reign of Henry I. and administered the affairs of the Kingdom during that Prince's absence, which was sometimes two or three years. By the sequel we find, he made a good advantage of this opportunity of enriching himself and connections. The Castle of Sarum he repaired, and surrounded <sup>r</sup> with a new wall; the Cathedral and episcopal Palace

<sup>r</sup> *Ipsum postremo Regnum fidei ejus committere, Cancellarium in initio regni, nec multo post episcopum Salesberie fecit. Rogerius ergo agebat causas, ipse moderabatur expensas, ipse servabat gazas. Hoc quando rex erat in Anglia, hoc sine socio & teste, quando (quod crebro & diu accidit) morabatur Normannie. Malmesb. Hist. lib. 2, pag. 184.*

<sup>s</sup> Malmesbury says, "Castellum Salesberie, quod regii juris proprium esset, ab Henrico rege impetratum, muro cinctum, custodie sue attraxerat." By this the Historian intimates, that Roger's interest was so great with the King, as to persuade him to bestow on him the Castle of Old Sarum in prejudice to the lay Baron, to whom William the Conqueror gave it. *Vid. Matt. Par. fol. 439.*

In the fifth Section I have observed from Osmund's charter, that he gave two hides and an half, and the lands on both sides the way for gardens and Houses for the Canons; I there supposed the lands last-mentioned were on each side of the Portway, but from better information, think they and the former lay within the first and second rampart; Bishop Roger found the Castle, "muro cinctum," already surrounded with a wall, and

as a

lace were embellished by his munificence ; so that, says the Historian, they appeared but one Stone, the joints were so accurately closed ; they yielded to none, and excelled most religious structures in England. Unhappily for the Bishop as well as for his Castle, the Expence and labour he had bestowed on this and other places, in rendering them beautiful and strong, was interpreted in the tumultuous reign of King Stephen as Acts dangerous to the Government, and affording shelter to his competitor, the Empress Maud. Though he had been principally instrumental in setting the Crown on his head at the expence of rank ingratitude and perjury, Stephen rewarded him as all traitors deserve, he thought, or pretended to think, his allegiance doubtful, and ordered him to surrender his Castles, with

as a farther security, he built another on the outward rampart ; so that it was really " carcer uterque locus." The six hides and an half in Stratford given also by Osmund, was where the Dean's house stood and his Demesne lay, about half a mile below the Castle, called still the Dean's court ; so that except him, the Canons, Prebendaries and other Ecclesiastics, were little better than Prisoners, having neither ingress nor egress without the permission of the Castellan first obtained.

† *Fecit edificia spatio diffusa, numero pecuniarum sumptuosa, specie formosissima ; ita juxta composito ordine lapidum, ut junctura perstringat intuitum, & tota materia unum mentiatur esse Saxum. Ecclesiam suam Sarisburiensem & novam fecit, & ornamentis excoluit, ut nulli in Anglia cesserit, sed multas præcesserit. Malmesb.*

which

which he readily complied. The Clergy of those days, neglecting their proper vocations, involved themselves in secular concerns; Roger had procured the Castle from the Devereux family on whom the Conqueror had conferred it; but Stephen the very year of his taking it, 1139, restored it to Patrick Devereux.

In 1143 the Empress's party had seized Sarum, and from thence had very much disturbed the King's party; Stephen himself came to Wilton with a design to fortify the Nunnery; but the Earl of Gloucester raising what forces he could, followed him, and coming unexpectedly in the night, set the Town on fire, and obliged the King and his brother to escape under shelter of a dark night.

Whoever peruses the best writers of the times we are speaking of, will find that Sarum must have suffered very severely in those civil

<sup>b</sup> Episcopi temporis hujus se negotiis secularibus immiscentes & Comitatus affectantes, seu Vicecomitatus, vel Castellanas; Rogerum quondam bonæ memoriæ Sarisburiensem episcopum revocent ad memoriam. Diteto, pag. 652.

<sup>c</sup> See Milles's Catalogue of Honor.

<sup>d</sup> Rex Stephanus post multarum irruptiones ecclesiarum, exustiones & depredationes Villarum, quas per manus Flandriensium Satellitum multis in locis exercuerat, tandem cum fratre suo Wintoniensi episcopo in manu forti venit Wiltoniam, ut ex Monasterio sancti monialium opportunum sibi constitueret præsidium ad arcendos Sarisburiensium excursus, qui pro tuenda Imperatricis parte multa fortiter contra regales gerebant. Chron. Gervas. pag. 1358.

broils, by falling alternately into the hands of opposite parties; the last possessor dismantling it to make it less tenable to the next. Dr. Brady says the destroying of Castles and houses, and laying lands waste, was introduced by the Normans, who being great Feudal Lords, could soon collect their tenants for these purposes. Mr. Tyrrel adds, that though the Bishops thundered out excommunications against all violators of the clergy or Churches, they had no effect. The continuator of Florence expressly tells us\*, such as manured and cultivated Towns and Villages, and the inhabitants thereof, in Stephen's reign, were given to the Soldiers as their Wages, and were sold with their goods and substances. Camden also assures us, at this time, there were as many Tyrants as Lords of Castles. Old Sarum cannot be supposed to have been exempted from these calamities; indeed we find it making no figure after this period, but every thing tending to its dissolution.

Henry the second confirmed the charter of William Rufus, and granted besides, all the tenths of New Forest, and his other forests in Dorset, Wilts and Berks; that is, the

\* Militibus in stipendium dantur & venduntur vicorum & villarum cultores atque habitatores, cum rebus suis universis ac substantiis.

tenths of the farm, pasture, herbage, of Cows, cheese, swine, mares, and of venison, except that caught for the King's use. With stables in Windsor forest, and wood sufficient to re-repair the Church; the toll also, and forfeitures and pleas, which Queen Matilda<sup>f</sup> annexed to the market of Sarum. This Charter must have been made early in Henry II's reign, it being signed by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1160. The nation assuming a more tranquil appearance, the Bishop might think it prudent to have all former grants secured after the late storm by a new Charter.

About the year 1167, Maud, Dutches of Saxony and Bavaria, and eldest daughter of Henry II. was espoused to Henry V. Duke of Bavaria and Saxony. The King raised a large aid for this purpose. The Bishop of Salisbury,<sup>g</sup> rendered 21l. 6s. 8d. for the fees belonging to his See.

We before remarked that in King Stephen's reign the Castle of Old Sarum was several times dismantled; in this condition it was

<sup>f</sup> The privilege of Toll, &c. was made by Maud, probably at the time Old Sarum was in her possession in Stephen's reign; or by Maud of Bologne, wife of King Stephen.

<sup>g</sup> Episcopus Sarisberienſis reddit compotum de 21l. 6s. and 8d. de auxilio pro militibus quos recognoscit se debere Regi. Mag. Rot. 14. Hen. II. rot. 11.



when Henry II. came to the throne; not to let it run entirely to ruin, he expended the Sum of sixty-one <sup>b</sup> pounds in reparations.

The See of Old Sarum being vacant by the death of Joceline, Henry, as was then usual, appointed Herbert, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Jordan, Dean of Sarum, and Richard Fitz Ebrard, Keepers or Administrators of it, who accounted for the Income, half-yearly, and for the <sup>a</sup> corn and wool, and other things that they sold, besides Pleas and Thedingpeni. (which I take to be the farms of Honours annexed to the See.)

<sup>a</sup> Summa denariorum, Regis in castro de Saresberia 61l. & 13d. Mag. Rot. 23 Hen II. Rot. 6. In the same roll, the sheriff is said to have paid into the Exchequer 20 marks for the Town of Old Sarum. “ Idem vice comes reddit compotum de “ auxilio Burgi de Saresberia”. Mr. Madox thinks the first payment was for repairs, and so I have said in the Text; but a learned Friend imagines it was the annual Form accounted for by the Earl or Castellan, as the Sheriff accounted for the Town.

<sup>a</sup> Episcopatus de Saresberia de dimidio anno: Herbertus Archidiaconus Cantuariæ & J. Decanus Saresberia & R. Filius Ebrardi Custodes Episcopatus Saresberia reddunt compotum de— dimidio anno: Et de— de blado & lana & aliis rebus venditis & Thedingpeni & Placitis. Et de 25l. & 16s. & 8d. de redditibus Archidiaconatus. Et de 4l. de remanenti denariorum Beati Petri. Et de 8l. & 6s. de oblatione majoris Altaris in Septimana Pentecostes. Et de 4l. & 10d. de ecclesia de Salduburnia, quæ est in manu Regis propter contentionem Advocatorum. Summa 177l. & 15s. & 9d. & ob. & 2 Bisantii. M. Rot. 31. Hen. II. A Bezant in the 23 Hen. II. was equal to two shillings then.

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They accounted in like manner for the profit of the Archdeaconry, the offerings on the High Altar at Whitsuntide, and of Saldeburn church, then in dispute.

Henry taught by the misfortunes of his predecessors, looked with a jealous eye on fenced towns; the protection afforded by these was the source of the Barons insolence and rebellion; he resolved therefore to pursue quite a different plan from that of the last King, who granted liberty to every one to erect Castles, whereas Henry caused above eleven hundred of them to be razed, whereby, says Holinshed, the power of the Nobility was not a little restrained. He kept the See vacant until a little time before his death, and notwithstanding his Charter, did not probably wish to see Sarum so flourishing and strong as it formerly was.

We find Old Sarum taxed its proportion with other Towns in every aid, Tallage and Escuage, besides Donums and the yearly farm. Add to this the hardships sustained by the Inhabitants, which were peculiarly distressing on account of their Situation in a Castle. By Magna Charta<sup>b</sup> they were obliged to constant Castle-guard; if they could not perform it in person, others must be hired. The Constables, Knights and Sergeants, says<sup>c</sup> Mr. Ma-

<sup>b</sup> Cap. 20.

<sup>c</sup> Baronia Anglica, pag. 19.

dox, which were in Castles, as well as those belonging to the King, as those belonging to the Barons, did use in former ages to exercise a great Superiority over the Towns which were near them, and likewise the adjacent Country. No wonder men who were covered with steel should domineer over Burgeses and peasants, the armed over the unarmed. The former used to make captures upon the latter, of hay, corn, beer and other things under divers denominations, to wit, Pryse, Tyne of Castle, forrage, &c. Thus the Constable of Dover Castle and the soldiers, were accustomed to take from the Kentishmen, straw, hay, vetches, peas, beans, corn, and other things<sup>c</sup>. The prise of beer for the Castle of Bristol was worth a 100 shillings yearly. By custom these captures became rightful; the Burgeses often sought the King's protection, who exempted them by charter; and these exemptions became parts of their Franchises.

Here then we have the *true Reasons* for the translation of the Church, and removal of the Inhabitants, though never before explained; for when our antient Writers mention<sup>d</sup> the in-

<sup>c</sup> Madox supra.

<sup>d</sup> Ad ejusdem quoque spectat præconium immortale, quod Ecclesiam Sarisburiensem a loco convexo, arido & castro Comitum vicino ad locum transtulit competentem. Matt. Paris.

Iste vero insolentiam pertæsus præfidiarii militis arcis vicinæ. Godwyn in Vit. R. Poore.

convenience of the Earl's Castle and Garrison, what these were, was then known to every child almost, but since the abolition of feudal tenures, they are become more obscure.

The causes of uneasiness before recited, were those that induced a change; the want of water was insufficient, for the same wells continued, neither in this nor in other necessities, could they be distressed more than they had been a hundred years before. “ It was given  
 “ out, says Holinshed, that the Townsmen  
 “ wanted water in Old Salisburie, it is flat  
 “ otherwyse, siſthe that hill is very plentifully  
 “ served with springes and wels of very sweete  
 “ water. The truth of the matter therefore is  
 “ this. In the tyme of civill warres, the souldiers of the Castle and Chanons of Old Sarum fell at oddes, insomuch that after often  
 “ brawles, they fell at last to sadde blowes.  
 “ It happened therefore in a Rogation weeke,  
 “ that the Clergy going in solemne Proceſſion,  
 “ a controverſie fell between them about certaine walkes and limites which the one side  
 “ claymed and the other denied. Such also  
 “ was the whote (hot) entertainment on eche  
 “ part, that at last the Castellanes espying  
 “ thyr time gate between the Clergy and the  
 “ Town, and so coyled them as they returned  
 “ homeward, that they feared any more

to

“ to gang their boundes for that yere. Here-  
“ upon the people missing their belly-chere,  
“ for they were wont to have banketting at  
“ every station, a thing practised by the reli-  
“ gious in old tyme, wherewith to link in the  
“ Commons unto them, they conceyved forth-  
“ with a deadly hatred against the Castellanes;  
“ but not being able to cope with them by  
“ force of arms, they consulted with their Bi-  
“ shop, and he with them so effectually, that  
“ it was not long ere they, I meane the Cha-  
“ nons, began a Church, upon a peice of their  
“ owne ground, pretending to serve God  
“ there in better safetie, and with farre more  
“ quietnesse than they could before. The  
“ people also seeing the diligence of the Cha-  
“ nons, and reputing their harmes for their  
“ own inconvenience, were as earnest on the  
“ other side to be near unto those prelates;  
“ and therefore every man brought hys house  
“ unto that place; and thus became Old Sa-  
“ rum in few years utterly desolate, and New  
“ Salisburie rayfed up instede thereof, to the  
“ great decay also of Harnham and Wilton\*.”

\* Holinshed, pag. 51. col. 3.

## S E C T. VIII.

*Of the antient Manner of TOURNAMENTS.*

**T**HE feudal system being a military policy, and requiring always a number of men ready for war, it was thought proper to excite emulation and the thirst of military glory by mock representations of war, which were exhibited in Tournaments and Justs. Exercises of this kind may be found among most warlike people; the Romans<sup>f</sup> accustomed their youth from an early age to handle their Arms and engage in sham-fights the better to prepare them for victory in real engagements. If we are to look for the origin of these sports in the name, they are derived from the French, but there is no occasion for this; our *Mensæ Rotundæ*, or round Tables, unless our Accounts be totally fabulous, are of this Kind. The antient Celts, as Athæneus<sup>g</sup> informs us, sat like our British Hero and his companions in a ring, with each his Squire behind stand-

<sup>f</sup> Fuit antiquitus hæc jure militari disciplina Romanorum, ut qui Armis fuerant exercendi, ab ineunte ætate assueferent militiæ imaginariæ, & ludentes in eo jugiter versarentur Adolescentes, unde postmodum in necessitatibus Reipublicæ feliciter triumpharent. Joh. Saresb. Metalog. l. 3. c. 10.

<sup>g</sup> Lib. 4. cap. 13.



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humanity of his Nature; or perhaps to shew his respect for the authority of the Church, where the interest of the State did not absolutely oppose it, most strictly forbade them. His sons revived them, especially his successor Richard, whose ardour for them was violent, because no person excelled in them more than himself. Besides this reason suggested by the Noble Writer, Mr. Madox gives another of rather more weight, why Tourneys should be the fashion at this time, namely after Richard I's. return from the Holy Land. " After the feudal institutes were settled and brought into form, says he, a new scene of valour and glory was opened. The Trumpet sounded for the holy War. All Christendom began to move. Kings, Princes, Earls, Barons, Knights put on armour. Every body strove to excel each other in prowess. There was likewise no small emulation to excel in splendor and Gallantry of Equipage. There they shon with Oriflams and rich banners, armorial cognifances, gold, silver, velvet, purple, fine cloths, costly tents and pavilions, and many other precious things. The holy war produced new Orders or societies

*in terrarum exercebantur confiniis.* Newbrig. sup. Many Instances of prohibitions may be seen in Mr. Madox's *Baronia Anglica.*

" of



“ of Knighthood ; the Templars, the Hospi-  
 “ talers of St. John of Jerusalem, the Hospi-  
 “ talers of St. Mary, commonly called the  
 “ Teutonic Order : In these and other Orders,  
 “ Religion and Knighthood, ceremonies of  
 “ Piety and Romance were strangely mixt to-  
 “ gether. When the War was ended, and  
 “ the Lords and Knights returned to their own  
 “ Countries; they retained in their breasts the  
 “ love of Glory and Gallantry, so that it be-  
 “ came long afterwards very difficult to check  
 “ or restrain them.”

Richard, who was either very avaricious or  
 prodigal, knowing the passion of the people  
 for these sports, and how strictly they had been  
 prohibited by his Predecessors, resolved to  
 gratify his own passion in this way, and at the  
 same time replenish his coffers, issued the  
 following Proclamation, dated August the  
 22d, 1194, at Ville Levesche, or Bishopston.

“ Richard, by the grace of God, King of  
 “ England, Duke of Normandy and Aqu-  
 “ tain, and Earl of Anjou, to the Reverend  
 “ Father in Christ, Hubert, Archbishop of  
 “ Canterbury, and Primate of all England,  
 “ sendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have  
 “ granted that Tournaments may be kept in  
 “ England in five steads, to wit, betwixt Salis-  
 “ bury and Wilton, betwixt Warwick and

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“ Kenelworth, betwixt Stanford and Warm-  
 “ ford, betwixt Brackly and Nixborough, be-  
 “ twixt Blie and Tickhill, so that the peace  
 “ of our land be not broken, nor our Justices  
 “ authority diminished, nor any damage done  
 “ to our Forests; And that Earl that will tour-  
 “ ney there, shall give to us 20 marks, and a  
 “ Baron 10 marks, and a Knight that hath  
 “ lands shall give 4 marks, and he that hath  
 “ no lands shall give 2 marks. Moreover, no  
 “ stranger shall be admitted to tourney there;  
 “ whereupon we command you, that upon the  
 “ day of the tourneying, you have there two  
 “ Clerks, and two of our Knights to receive  
 “ the oath of the Earls and Barons, which  
 “ shall satisfy us of the said sums of Money,  
 “ before the tourneying begin, and that they  
 “ suffer none to tourney, till before they have  
 “ made payment, and have caused to be en-  
 “ tered how much, and of whom they have  
 “ received: And ye shall take 10 marks for  
 “ this Charter to our use, whereof the Earl of  
 “ Salisbury and the Earl of Clare, and the Earl  
 “ of Warren are pledges. Witness myself at  
 “ Ville Leyeſche, the two and twentieth of  
 “ Auguſt.”

This tourney was held to the North-Weſt  
 of Old Surum, ſome where above Stratford,  
 on the other ſide of the river. It cannot be  
 deter-

determined wherein the difference between Tourneaments and Jufts consisted; some say the former was nothing more than the Knights tilting at each other with their Canes instead of Lances; but the latter was, when they engaged with blunted swords and spears; the truth is these terms are used promiscuously. Matthew Paris informs us, that at a Tourney held in 1252, Roger de Lemburne poizing his lance, whose point was not blunted, as it ought to have been, struck it into the throat of Heraldus, and cut the windpipe and arteries, he being not armed in these parts, on extracting the head of the lance, it was found to be exceedingly sharp-pointed, and of an unusual form\*; these circumstances made Lemburne suspected of murder, notwithstanding his extreme sorrow, and a pilgrimage he vowed to the Holy Land, to expiate his crime. While the Nobility and Gentry were engaged in martial games on horseback, the lower classes had their sports, but of a ruder Kind, these were called Burdiciæ, Burdises or Barriers. The

\* Roger de Lemburne suam aptans Lanceam, cujus mucro prout deberet, non erat hebetatus, sub galea Heraldii, guttur ejus cum trachea precidit & arteriis, erat enim ea parte discopertus, & carens collario.— Inventum est in mucrone acutissimum, juxta pugionis, cultellinam: habens latitudinem, quod esse debuit & decuit fuisse hebes, & brevem formam habens vomeris, Gallis Soket. M. Par. sub Ann. 1252.

latter

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latter name is more modern and might be something like Cricket, or other play where goals were fixed, and the parties to drive something through them; but Burdises, are derived from Burdon, which in Chaucer's time and language signified a club, and intimated that their pastime was something, if not really our present cudgelling. Somner, in his glossary, gives another interpretation of Burdises, or Burdare, saying it is derived from the French verb bourder, which antiently denoted, a playing or trifling; this word refers rather to some act of the mind, than of the body, as its general use proves.

Feasts of Chivalry in Spain and other parts, were undertaken for some Lady, and generally performed in their presence. This gallantry, I think, had not infected England in the reign of Edward III. as the following Quotation will evince, though I confess it did afterwards,

“ About this time, 1348, a great rumor and  
“ uneasiness spread among the people, as if  
“ large Companies of Ladies (Dominarum)  
“ frequented Tournes, to the number some-  
“ times of forty, or fifty, and these the most  
“ honourable, and beautiful, but not the most  
“ modest of the whole kingdom; dressed in  
“ mens apparel. They wore gowns divided,  
“ part of one Suit, part of another, with head-  
“ dress

“ dress and hoods rolled up into the shape  
 “ of hearts, and girdles thick-set with gold  
 “ and silver; across their belly, under their  
 “ navel, hung transversely pouches, and in  
 “ them short daggers; thus equipt they ad-  
 “ vanced to tourneys on chosen pacers, and  
 “ well appointed, and there wasted their sub-  
 “ stance as well as health, in excesses and de-  
 “ baucheries, and breaking their matrimonial  
 “ engagements, they neither feared God, nor  
 “ blushed at their ill fame with the public.”

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, mentioned in the foregoing proclamation, was at first Bishop of Sarum, and the last but one before the removal of the See. Herebert or Herbert, who succeeded him, held frequent

‘ Illis diebus ortus est rumor, & ingens clamor in populo, eo quod ubi hastiludia prosequerantur, quasi in quolibet loco dominarum cohors affluit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso & admirabili *apparatu virili*, ad numerum quandoque quasi 40, quandoque 50, dominarum de preciosioribus & pulcrioribus, non melioribus totius regni, in tunicis partitis, scilicet unâ parte de unâ sectâ, & alterâ de aliâ sectâ, cum capuchiis brevibus & liripipiis admodum cordarium circa caput advolutis, & zonis argento vel auro bene circumstipatis, etiam ex transverso ventris sub umbilico habentes cultellos, quos daggerios vulgariter dicunt in powchiis de super impositis; & sic procedebant in electis dextrariis, vel aliis equis bene comptis ad locum hastiludiorum, & tali modo expendebant & devastabant bona sua, & corpora sua ludibris & scurrilosis lasciviis vexitabant, ut rumor populi personabat. Et sic nec deum verebantur, nec verècundam populi vocem erubescabant, laxato matrimonialis pudicitie freno. Knighton de *eventib.* pag. 2597.

consul-

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consultations with the Canons about the Translation of the Church to a more commodious place; but the troublesome reign of King John succeeding, they were obliged to defer their intentions for the present, which they put in execution as soon after as possible in the reign of his successor. The manner of conducting this translation belongs to the history of New Sarum.

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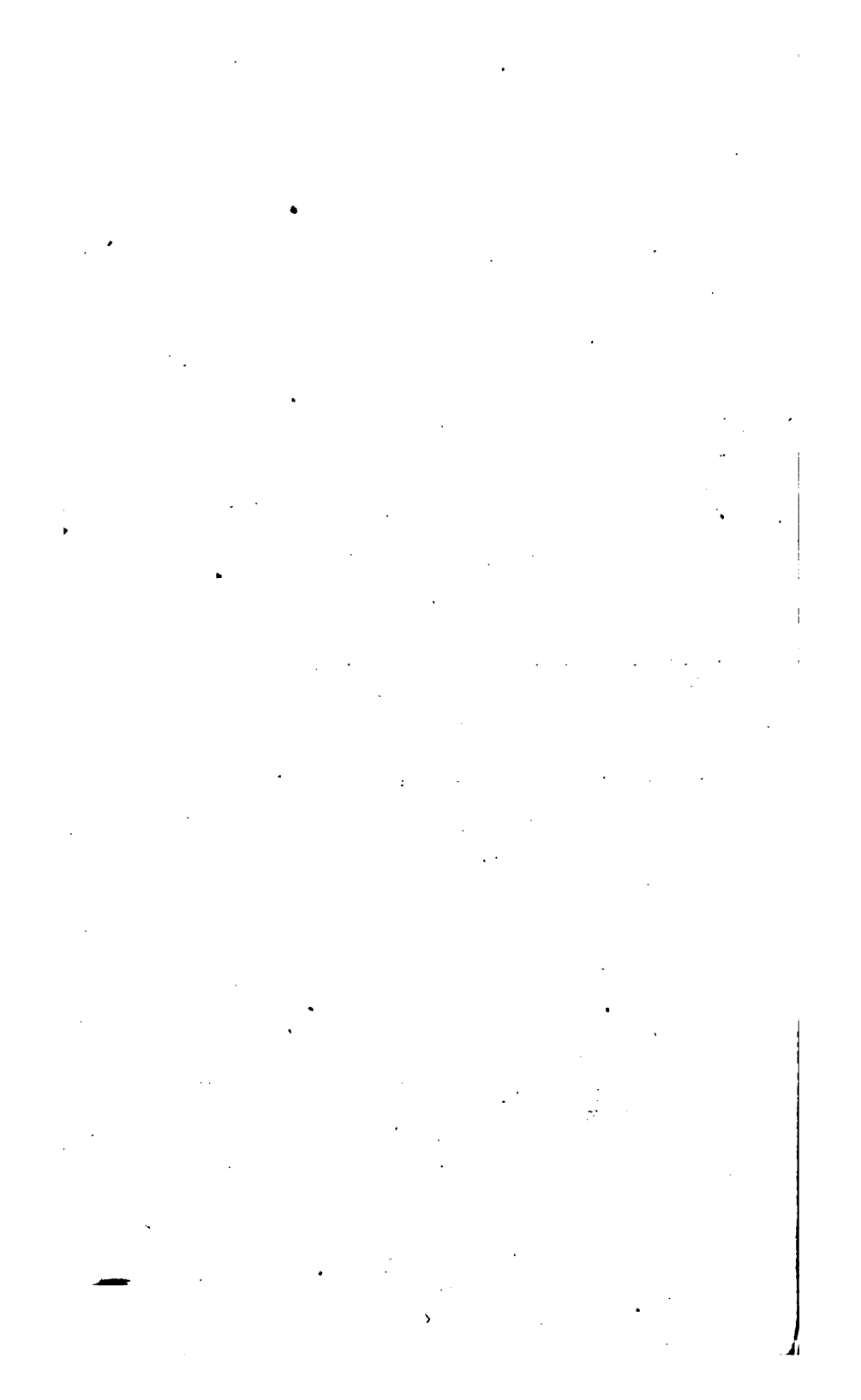
HIST-

# **Historical MEMOIRS**

**RELATIVE**

**To the CATHEDRAL and CrTY of**

**NEW SARUM.**







# Historical MEMOIRS.

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## S E C T. I.

*Of the Translation of the Church from OLD  
SARUM to the City of NEW SARUM.*

**H**AVING in the preceding History shewn the Distresses of the Clergy and Inhabitants of that antient Fortrefs from their Situation; we shall, in the course of this Section, find the Causes before assigned, confirmed here. The Clergy could not make their processions without insults from the Garriſon, nor could the Pious frequent the Church ſo often and in ſuch numbers, as the Monks wiſhed, therefore they were the firſt to conſult about a removal, which in the end they accompliſhed to the deſtruction of the old Town. We are the better able to be accurate as to this Tranſaction, by having an account of it drawn up by *William de Wanda*, Præcentor of the Church of Sarum at the very time, and who was alſo an Actor in the

affair. Mr. Price published the MS. a few years ago.

Bishop Herbert in the reign of Richard I. held frequent consultations with his Clergy on the subject of a removal, and the affair was so far advanced by his diligence, that a Plot of ground was pitched upon, very convenient for the purpose: The King gave his consent, the prelate had large temporal possessions, and yet the undertaking appeared so great and expensive that it was deferred for the present. Afterwards this Bishop was stript of his Estates, when King John, to revenge himself for the Pope's interdict, confiscated the revenues of the Clergy.

In 1217, the King and Herbert being dead, and Cardinal Gualo being Legate, Richard Poore was by the Pope's authority translated from Chichester to Sarum. This Bishop had evinced his loyalty to Henry III. when Lewis the French King's Son attempted to settle himself on the English throne; he was likewise particularly pleasing to the Legate, whom he much assisted in administering ecclesiastical affairs; so that his interest was sufficient to obtain the King's and Legate's consent for a removal. Accordingly in 1218, a special messenger was dispatched from the Dean and Chapter to Rome, who besides carrying letters

ters from Gualo, framed upon an Inquisition taken by him concerning the matter, was to lay open the necessities of the Church, the distresses of the Clergy, and the inconvenience of their Situation. He succeeded so well, that he returned in a short time with the following Bull.

*The Pope's Bull of Translation.*

HONORIUS, Bishop, Servant of servants of God; To our Reverend Brother Richard, Bishop, and to our beloved Sons the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, Health and Apostolical Benediction. My Sons, the Dean and Chapter, it having been heretofore alledged before us on your behalf, that forasmuch as your Church is built within the compass of the fortification of Sarum, it is subject to so many Inconveniencies and oppressions that you cannot reside in the same without great corporal peril; for being situated on a lofty place, it is, as it were, continually shaken by the collision of the winds, so that whilst you are celebrating the Divine Offices, you cannot hear one another, the place is so noisy: And besides, the Persons resident there suffer such perpetual oppressions, that they are hardly able to keep in repair the roof of the Church, which is constantly torn by tempestuous winds: They  
are

are also forced to buy water at as great a price, as would be sufficient to purchase the common drink of that country: Nor is there any access open to the same without the licence of the Castellan: So that it happens that on Ash-wednesday, when the Lord's Supper is administered, at the time of Synods and celebration of Orders and on other solemn days, the faithful being willing to visit the said Church, entrance is denied them by the keepers of the Castle, alledging that thereby the Fortrefs is in danger: Besides, you have not there houses sufficient for you, wherefore you are forced to rent several houses of the laity; and that on account of these and other inconveniencies many absent themselves from the service of the said Church: We therefore willing to provide for this exigency, did give our mandate to our beloved son Gualo, Priest, Cardinal of St. Martin, Legate of the Apostolical See, by our letters, diligently and carefully to enquire into the truth of and concerning the premises, and other matters relating thereto, by himself or others, as he should see expedient, and faithfully to intimate unto us what he should find.

And whereas he hath transmitted unto us, closely sealed up under his seal, Depositions of the witnesses hereupon admitted, we have caused the same to be diligently inspected by  
our

our Chaplain, who hath found the matters that were laid before us concerning the inconveniences before-mentioned, to be sufficiently proved; therefore the truth by his faithful report being more evident, we do by the authority of these Presents, grant unto you free power to translate the said Church to another more convenient place, but saving to every person, as well secular as ecclesiastical, his right and the privileges, dignities and all the Liberties of the said Church, and to remain in their State and Force. And it shall not be lawful for any one, in any sort, to infringe the Tenor of this our Grant, or to presume rashly to oppose the same; and if any one shall presume to attempt it, be it known to him that he will incur the indignation of the Almighty God, and of the blessed Saints, Peter and Paul his Apostles. Dated at the Lateran, the fourth of the Calends of April, in the second Year of our Pontificate.

Having thus obtained liberty to remove, the next thing to be deliberated on, was how to raise a Sum adequate to the probable expence; but this was settled by the following,

### D E C R E E.

To all Children of our holy mother Church, as well present, as future, to whom this present  
sent

sent writing shall come, Richard, by divine permission, the humble Servant of the Church of Sarum, and Adam de Ivelcestre, the Dean of the same place, and the Chapter of Sarum, health in the Lord.

Free power being granted us by our most holy father Pope Honorius to translate the Church of Sarum to a more commodious place, because of the many inconveniences and oppressions to which it is subject, and of which sufficient proof hath been made before him, as in the fore-going writing more fully is contained; We have caused a general Convocation of the Canons of Sarum, and all by themselves, (for the major part) or Proctors being resident in Chapter, and the Votes and the Inclinations of every one being diligently examined, it was unanimously answered by all and every one, that it was above all things useful and expedient, that the Church should be translated to a more commodious place, and thereto they all unanimously consented. And when the Costs and Charges which the Translation and the Construction of the New Fabrick required, were there and by them treated of (since a Community can accomplish that thing more effectually and speedily, which a single person sometimes attempts without

(out effect) they all and every one promised freely and with a willing mind, to assist in the building of the new fabrick, according to their Prebendal estates, continually for seven years in the Terms following.

We do all and singular, voluntarily oblige ourselves by this our present Writing, both strengthened by the Seal of the Chapter, and corroborated also by the Subscription of each and every one of us, appointing by our common Provision four terms, in which, every year to the seventh, we will pay without contradiction and without fraud the fourth part of the money annually promised to be applied towards the building, and (by the Grace of God) the finishing of our Fabrick.

And these are the Terms; the first on the Feast of all Saints; the second on the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary; the third on the Ascension of our Lord, and the fourth on Lammas-Day. And the payment of the said promised money is to be made in the Chapter of Sarum, at the aforesaid Terms to them, who on the part of the Bishop and Chapter, shall be deputed for this purpose. Done in the year of the incarnation of the Word, 1218, in the second year of our Pontificate, in the Chapter of Sarum, on the day of the Saints Processus & Martinianus."

The next year a wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the Virgin Mary, at the close of Easter, and on the feast of Trinity, the Bishop celebrated divine service in it, and consecrated a Cemetary. On the 12th of August, 1219, it was decreed, that the Translation should be made on the feast of All Souls next following by them who were willing and able, others taking care of the building; and they further decreed, that the Heirs of the first builders only, as well Canons as Vicars, should receive two parts of the Value of what should be built, the third part being yielded for the Land; the collation and appointment of the Houses after the first sale of the vacant houses, to be left to the Bishop; but the Family of the deceased Person who first built, or the Persons to whom the said two Parts were assigned by the deceased, were to remain in possession of the Houses, till satisfaction was made of the aforesaid Price. Preachers were appointed, who were to disperse themselves into different parts to collect the contributions of the Pious towards the work.

In 1220 on the 28th of April, the foundation of the New Church was laid: The Bishop expected the King, Legate and Archbishop of Canterbury, and made a grand Entertainment  
ment



ment and preparations for their reception; but the King was then at Shrewsbury making a Treaty with the Welshmen: However many Lords and great multitudes of common people attended, when the Bishop, after service was ended, laid the first stone for Pope Honorius, \* the second for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the third for himself. Then William Longespee, Earl of Sarum, who was present, laid the fourth Stone, and his Countess Elaide Vitri, the fifth, and after these the Dean and Chapter, and many others. The Nobility soon returning from Wales, came to Sarum and laid Stones, binding themselves to a contribution for seven years. Bishop Poore finding the Fabrick in 1225 so far advanced that divine service might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to summon all the Canons to be present at the first celebration of service therein. The Bishop, in consequence, came on the Vigil of St. Michael, which happened to be on a Sunday, and in the morning consecrated three Altars; the first in the East part in honour of the Trinity and All Saints, on which from henceforward the mass of the Virgin was to be sung every day; the Bishop offered for the use of

\* This must be a mistake of the Præcentor Wanda; for Henry III. in his Charter says, he laid the first stone, that is, it was laid in his name.

that Altar, three silver basons, and two silver candlesticks which were bequeathed by Lady Gundria<sup>b</sup> de Warrenna to the Church of Sarum. Moreover the Bishop gave of his own property to the Clerks who were to say the said Mass, thirty Marks of silver a year, until so much was settled upon them in certain rents. Then he dedicated another altar in the north part of the Church, in honour of St. Peter and the rest of the Apostles; and a third in the south part to Stephen and the other Martyrs. There were present Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Archbishop of Dublin, Richard, Bishop of Durham, Joceline, Bishop of Bath, Ralph de Nevil, Bishop of Chichester, Benedict, Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Eureux, in Normandy, Richard, Bishop of Sarum, and Otto the Pope's Nuncio.

On the Thursday after St. Michael the King came and Hubert de Burgh his Justice, to the Church and heard Mass, the King offered 10 Marks of Silver, and one piece of silk, and granted to Sarum a yearly fair to be

<sup>b</sup> I know not who this Gundria, or Gundreda was, unless she was fifth daughter of William the Conqueror, who married William de Warrenna, a Norman Nobleman, whom William Rufus made Earl of Surrey. Gundreda died May the 27th 1085. So that the bequest must have been made to the Cathedral of Old Sarum.

computed from the assumption of the Virgin to the Octaves of the assumption, including eight days complete. The Justice Hubert presented a Text, or Volume of the old and new Testament, adorned with precious stones and the relics of many saints.

The Bishop obtained that the principal Altar should remain with him for seven years, and the oblations to go for the use of the Fabrick, except the Ornaments, which were to remain in the Church; and that after the expiration of this time, the offerings should go to the common use. King Henry at this time occasionally resided at Clarendon, from whence he and Hubert came at Christmas, on the day of Innocents, and offered a Ring set with a ruby, one piece of silk and a gold cup weighing ten marks. In the January following, William Longespee returned from Gascoigne, where he had resided almost a year with Richard the King's brother, for the defence of Bourdeaux: He was received with great joy, but died in March following, having been poisoned by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and chief Justicier.

On the Feast of Trinity, in the year 1226, the Bodies of Osmund, Roger and Joceline were removed from Old and interred in the Cathedral of New Sarum. These were the  
most

most memorable Transactions relative to the Cathedral, recorded in the MS. of William de Wanda.

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## S E C T. II.

*A Translation of HENRY III's Charter to the Bishop and Citizens of NEW SARUM.*

**H**ENRY by the grace of God, &c. Know ye that out of reverence and honour to God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and for the Salvation of my Soul and the Souls of our Predecessors and Heirs, we have granted, and by this present Charter confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Virgin Mary (whose translation from our Castle of Sarum to a lower situation, we have ratified) and in the foundation of which Church we have laid the first stone; and to the venerable father Richard, Bishop of that place, to his successors and the Canons of said Church, and his other Tenants, all liberties and free customs, which they enjoyed in the times of my Predecessors, Kings of England, in every part of our realm, by their charters or those of others to the said Church, and confirmed to the Bishops and Canons, as the Charters of our predecessors

deceffors and thofe of other Donors, do fully testify.

We grant for us and our heirs, that the place called new Saresbury, be a free City for ever, enclosed with ditches as hereafter specified; and that the Citizens thereof throughout our Realm be free from 'Toll, 'Pontage, 'Passage, 'Pasture, 'Lestage, 'Stallage,

\* New Sarum was part of the King's Demefne, in consequence he was Lord of the soil, that is, of all the land within the Site and Precinct of the City; of all the burgage-tenements, sheds, stalls and buildings erected on said lands: He was proprietor of the herbage and other productions of the earth, and had the Profits of Fairs, Markets, Pleas and Perquisites of Courts; in a word, of all Issues, Profits and Appurtenances. Now this Charter refers to the trade of the Citizens without the City, for the King enfeoffed the Bishop of all his regal rights within it, and the Citizens paid tallage and taxes to him as their Feudal Lord. We shall now explain the terms used in the Text.

Toll, or Theolonium, is said to be a liberty to buy and sell within a Manor; *Leg. L. Edward, cap. 14.* But it seems to have been rather a duty paid to the King or Lord on Sales at Fairs.

† Pontage was a Tax paid by Travellers towards keeping bridges and roads in repair.

‡ Passagium, or Passage, was a rate paid for passing public ferries, or through another man's ground.

§ Panagium, Paunage, or Pasture was a liberty to feed hogs with mast, when they drove them from one place to another.

¶ Lestage, was a custom paid at fairs or Markets for weighing goods; similar to our public scales at present.

‡ Stallage, was a Tax paid by every one who erected a shed, booth or shop in a fair.

\* Car-

\* Carriage, and every other Custom, for all goods which they shall carry by land or water throughout our realm. And we forbid under pain of forfeiture, any to disturb them, their possessions, land or servants. We also grant to the said Citizens to have all the liberties and immunities through our Realm, which our Citizens of Winchester enjoy. We grant to the said Bishop and his Successors, that they may enclose the said City, to prevent the danger

\* Carriagium, was a Licence to go through the Country with a Car or Carriage; equal to the tax on Pedlars and Hawkers.

\* Forisfacturam; we must understand that forfeitures were incident to feudal tenures, as well as ward, marriage, relief, homage, &c. Spelman in Glossar. p. 214, 215, &c. has collected the instances of Forfeitures, whereby it appears that like some Copyholders, they lost their land and tenure.

\* Servientes; these were the Servants of the Citizens, whose condition was truly wretched; their children, persons and goods being solely at their masters disposal.

\* Winchester was a City of great note, both before and after the Saxon times; the Treasury was frequently kept, and our Kings often resided there. Richard II. among other privileges, granted them a fair to be held for 24 days; the Bishop, during that time, made Justices, Coroners, Mayor and all City officers, and he and his officials for 16 days kept a Court of Pipowders, with a transcendent and more than regal jurisdiction. See Pat. 2. Edward 3. pars 6. mem. 6. The privileges granted to New Sarum were certainly never so extensive.

\* In those early ages, the Country was over-run with Forests, which afforded shelter to Thieves and Robbers, who swarmed every where, and particularly in this County, as I could prove from the Sheriffs returns given into the Exchequer. Civilization made

Danger of Thieves, with sufficient ditches, and hold it for ever as their own proper Demefne; faving to us and our heirs the patronage of the See, with every other right, which we have and ought to have during a vacancy, as in other Cathedral Churches.

It fhall not be lawful for the faid Citizens to give, ' fell or mortgage the burgage-houfes or tenements without the licence and consent of the faid Bifhop and his fucceffors. We alfo grant to the faid Bifhop and his fucceffors, that for their neceffities and thofe of the

made but flow progrefs, notwithstanding the Normans introduced politeneſs in ſome meafure. William the Conqueror made ſevere laws againſt Robbers, Homicides, Ravifhers, and ſuch Criminals, which were confirmed by his Succeffors. In the year 1285, we find ſome thieves diſguiſed themſelves in clerical habits, and after aſſiſting at a Tournameſt ſet fire to the Town in different places, ſo that while the Townſmen were engaged in extinguifhing the fire, they plundered the houſes.—Eo tempore clamata ſunt haſtiludia apud Stum Bothulphum tempore nundinarum, & acceſſit una pars in habitu monachorum & altera in habitu Canoniorum, & fecerunt conventionem ut poſtquam luſiſſent, rapinam exercerent in nundinis, quod & fecerunt: nam ignem miſerunt in tribus locis in villa ſub ſecreto, & quum flamma cepit in altum aſcendere, mercatores feſtinaverunt cum omni celeritate ignem extingui, & fures medio tempore feſtinaverunt ex ſua parte aſportare meliora mercimonia, quæ invenerant & portaverant ad ſua hoſpitia. Knighton, pag. 2466.

‘Invadiare, to mortgage; the reaſon of this was, that the Biſhop as Lord received a rent from every houſe and tenement within the City, which tenements if the Citizens were allowed to ſell or mortgage, ſo much was loſt to him, particularly if it was beſtowed on a Monaftery or other religious body.

M

church,

church, they may take a tallage or reasonable aid of the said Citizens, when we or our heirs tallage our <sup>a</sup> Demesnes. We grant to the said Bishop and his successors, that for the improvement of the City, they may change and remove the Roads and Bridges leading to <sup>a</sup> it, and make them most convenient to themselves, saving the right of others.

We grant to the said Bishop and his successors, that every year for ever, they have one <sup>a</sup> fair in the City of New Saresbery, from the Vigil of the assumption of the blessed Virgin to hold till the morrow of the Octaves of said feast, and every week a market on Tuesday, with all the Liberties and free customs, belong-

<sup>a</sup> The Bishop held his Temporalities of the King like the lay Barons, in consequence he was to find so many men for war, and submit to taxes besides; it was therefore but justice, that when any Tallage was by the King levied on his Demesnes, his Baron should have power to do the same, thereby to be enabled to perform his Tenure.

<sup>b</sup> Ad eam, to the City of New Sarum; I cannot conceive what roads led to New Sarum before the building of it; Holinshed says — “ Harnham was sometime a pretty village before the erection of New Salisbury”. If it was so, it is probable it had roads running through it, but which way they went is not easy to determine; we shall presently have occasion to make a few remarks on this matter.

<sup>c</sup> As the King received a revenue from Fairs, none were permitted to be held but in Cities and walled towns. The eleventh Law of the Conqueror runs thus;—No Market or Fair shall be kept or permitted to be held, unless in the *Cities* of our Kingdom, and in boroughs and walled Towns, or in Castles and safe places,



belonging to such Fairs and <sup>b</sup> Markets. We command that ours, as well as foreign Merchants, who are at peace with us, and who shall bring their Merchandise to said City, have freedom to enter, remain, <sup>c</sup> or go both by water, over bridges as well as by land; and to have free ingress into our <sup>d</sup> realm, and egress without any obstruction from our Officers or others, paying the usual and just Customs.

All the aforefaid liberties and immunities we grant to said Bishop and his successors, and to the Canons and Citizens of said City, so that from the said Canons and Citizens nothing be taken away by this Charter of the Liber-

places, where the *Customs* of our Kingdom, and the common Law, and the dignity of our Crown cannot be violated. But that all things be done fairly and openly, according to judgment and justice.——Lambard Archaion. Ingulph.

<sup>b</sup> That is, of coming to Markets without paying Toll, &c.

<sup>c</sup> By William 1's Laws, no one was to harbour a stranger above three nights, unless known, or recommended by a Friend.

<sup>d</sup> From the Norman conquest, foreign Merchants began to trade in this Island, and were encouraged, as a *quinzieme*, and sometimes more was paid to the King for their goods; large privileges were granted them, and Robberies committed on them severely punished. The Charter of the 31. Edward I. is very explicit as to the antient manner of traffic in this Country. The Merchants *possint mercari, duntaxat in grosso*, they were to trade by wholesale, but to leave the retail to the Inhabitants; except *Merceria*, as silks and rich goods, which being very dear, they were permitted to retail. This Charter deserves reading, and may be found in *Prynne* on the 4th Institute.

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ties granted by our predeceffors, Kings of England, All the aforefaid, we confirm to the faid Bifhops, &c. faving the liberties of our City of London. Dated at Weftminfter the 30th of January, and in the 11th of our Reign.

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### S E C T. III.

#### *Of the Building of the CITY.*

**I**GNORANCE and Superftition ever go hand in hand; the people who lived in the times we are treating of, fond of pageantry and ſhow, did not think themſelves happy either in a ſpiritual or temporal ſenſe when at a diſtance from the Cathedral and Clergy. Whoever has been preſent at high Maſſes and Proceſſions in Roman Catholic countries, muſt have obſerved how well calculated that religion is to lead weak minds captive. Other motives concurred to induce the inhabitants of Old Sarum to remove; a proſpect of greater convenience, a total exemption from Caſtle duty and greater indulgence from the Biſhop when they became his Tenants, were not among the leaſt powerful.

Merry-

Merryfield, or rather Maryfield, (so called in honour of the Virgin to whom the Church was dedicated) was, at the time of the translation, not a marsh, though the surrounding land in a great measure was; it lay much higher than the rest, and was therefore a more proper situation for a City. Mr. Price thinks with reason, that the site of the Church and the Canons houses were first laid out and surrounded with a strong stone wall, and for greater security a water-course, of considerable breadth, was added thereto. The same writer observes that a corn-mill, was indispensibly necessary for the inhabitants, to work which a head of water was necessary, which head of water would have overflowed the City, had not the inhabitants made those little canals to carry off what was superfluous. For my part, I cannot imagine the Bishop would create such an inconvenience to his City and Cathedral; nor do I apprehend how the consequence of making those Canals can follow from the raising a head of water; provided that Mr. Price supposed the Mills at Fisherton to be those spoken of. What gave rise to these Canals, unless the bringing water to surround the Close, (which I believe was the case) cannot now with certainty be discovered.

The

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The low situation of the Cathedral and of many houses in the City and close has been, probably enough accounted for, from the quantities of gravel laid on the roads and streets; hence St. Anne's gate and the Close-gate are very low in comparison of Harnham-gate, which being but a Postern, was not repaired so frequently as the others.

The ingenious Dr. *Ducarel*, in his *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, observed in Normandy, that the entrance into their Churches is always by a descent of three or four steps, and that their steeples usually rise from the centre of the fabrick, being placed on the intersection of the Cross; both these remarks are true in respect of our Cathedral, which we know was built in the flourishing period of the Norman Princes: If then the descent originally was as it now is, the Church-yard is nothing raised, and the other parts but very little.

The first religious foundation erected after the Cathedral was begun, was that of St. Nicholas's Hospital, this was about the year 1219 or 20, and it was finished in five or six years after. A MS. in the possession of the Master of this Hospital, and composed by Mr. Geoffrey Biggs, who was Master in the reign of James I. and taken by him from original records still preserved at Wilton, says, that

that William Longespee had himself insulted the Bishop, or permitted his Garrison to do it, of which repenting when he came to die, he bequeathed largely to the founding this Hospital, in some measure to atone for his Sins: His Countess accomplished his intentions, and though some ascribe it to Bishop Erghum, yet the following Charter will prove that the Countess of Salisbury had all the merit of so good a work.

*The Charter of E. L. A., Countess of SALISBURY.*

To all Christian people, &c. Know all men that I out of reverence to God, and for the salvation of the soul of my Lord William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, &c. have by these presents given and granted to God and to the Hospital of St. Nicholas of New Sarum, and to the venerable Father Richard (Poore) Bishop of Sarum and to his successors, for the maintenance of the poor of the said Hospital; which Hospital is fully in the Ordination of the Bishop of Sarum and his successors, all the land of my south close of Bentley wood, which remained to me after the gift that I made to John of Memanis, William of Nevil and Allen of Boterels, persons of West Dean, by an agreement made between me and them, before

a concourse of waters, and such frequent over-flowings of the river, as to stop up the public and King's highway. Which was the public or King's highway before the building of the bridge? Tradition says it ran down Cow-lane at the back of Dr. BAKER's house; if so, it was more inconvenient for a passage than where the bridge was built; as there were two large streams to be passed in the former, and but one in the latter. Holinshed says—Harnham was a pretty village before the erection of New Saresbury, and had a Church of St. Martin belonging to it, but now instead of this Church, there is only a barn standing in a very low meadow, on the North side of St. Migell's hospital. This account is very inaccurate, yet corrects itself. St. Martin's Church was never altered, as to situation, from its first erection, but continued where it at present is; it is to the North, or rather north-east of St. Nicholas's Hospital, improperly called St. Migell's. In like manner, when Harnham is called in the MS. part of the City, it must mean either the suburbs of the City, or else that it extended to both sides of the river, as it does at this day.

Bishop Bingham founded a Chapel on an island, between the northern and southern Arches of the bridge, to St. John, which  
 chapel

chapel is now (1769) occupied by SANDERS and MAJOR, opposite to which was the Dormitory, where RANDY and others live; three Chaplains were appointed to say Mass, and receive the Alms of Passengers, and a toll was paid for salt, towards repairing the Bridge, so late as the reign of James I. Before the Bridge could be built, a channel was necessary to be cut a furlong above the Bridge; this was brought down on the North side about 20 lug below the Bridge where it joined again the main stream, and made the Island already noticed. Another channel was cut across the close, which was also to draw off the water.

St. Thomas's Church probably was built about this time; it was now 40 years since Thomas Becket was murdered, or martyred, for his insolence to his Prince, and blind attachment to the Pope's authority, and pretended rights. Churches were dedicated to him, and multitudes went on Pilgrimages to his Shrine at Canterbury. Bishop Bingham out of his zeal to the Saint, and in opposition to the conduct of his Predecessor Josceline, who sided with the King against Becket, had this Church erected. This seems confirmed by two Figures which are in Niches on the south-side of the Tower: the one represents St. Thomas Becket with his crozier, staff and

mitre; the other the Virgin Mary with Christ in her arms, which are the Arms of the Cathedral church of Sarum. — This Church of St. Thomas is a large and beautiful Pile, 130 feet long, within the walls, and 70 feet broad; consisting of a spacious body, two Isles, three Chancels and a Vestry-room, with a handsome well-adorned Tower, thirty yards high to the top of the stone-work; the finishing above that, is of wood and covered with lead. In the tower are eight bells, (with a set of Chimes) whose Tenor is four feet, six inches diameter. On the east side is a dial of near ten feet square, with quarter jacks under it. The perpetual Cure of this Church is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

There are no records remaining of the time when St. Martin's Church was built; St. Edmund's was a Conventual College, and founded by Bishop Wyvil, A. D. 1270, it had formerly a Provost, and 12 Secular Canons, I find nothing relative to it in the Monasticon; Speed mentions it, but neither informs us of its dedication, Founder, Order or Value. In the time of Archbishop Laud, a prosecution was commenced, and carried on in the Star-chamber against Henry Sherfield, Recorder of Salisbury, for illegally breaking some painted Glass windows in this Church, wherein the  
Trinity



Trinity was represented; though he replaced them with plain glass, and his motive was commendable; so severe was ecclesiastical discipline at that time, that he was fined 500l. besides being obliged to acknowledge his fault.

Speed mentions a convent of black Friars founded by Edw. I. and augmented by Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1272; and another of Grey Friars, dedicated to St. Francis; of these I know nothing more.

In the 17th of Rich. II. John Chaundeler for 100 Shillings obtained licence of the King, to found an Hospital in New-Street, New Sarum, in honour of the holy Trinity, for poor, weak and infirm persons, and that the Mayor for the time being should be Master of the same; 13 s. 4 d. out of a messuage in Castle-Street was assigned to the Master for the repair of the Hospital. And in the 1. Hen. 4. Letters patents were granted to Adam Tefsent, to hold lands and tenements to the value of 20l. notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain; and that John Chaundeler may give and assign 67s. 4d. to the said Hospital of the holy Trinity.

Llewellin, Prince of Wales, having refused to come to the Coronation of Edw. I. after

his

his return from the Holy Land, this King resolved to humble the proud Cambrian, and for this purpose a general profer of Knight Services were taken at Twedemouth before Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, Lieutenant to the Constable of England, and Sir Nicholas de Segrave, Marechal of the King's host, on Thursday next after the Nativity of St. Mary, in the 4. Edw. I. At which time Robert de Wickhampton, Bishop of Sarum, offered for all his lands, the service of five Knights fees and ten armed horses.

The French King taking advantage of Edward I's being involved in troubles by the Scottish and Welsh affairs, seized part of his Dominions in Gascoigne; Edward demanded an aid to repel him, but the Clergy refused their part, having procured an exemption from Pope Boniface; upon this the King seized their Revenues, and were put out of the protection of the Courts of Justice; many of the Bishops granted a fifth. The King, in this difficulty,

<sup>f</sup> Episcopus Saresburiensis optulit servicium 5 feodorum militum pro omnibus terris suis faciendum, per Willelmum Dargentem, Hugonem le Megre, Robertum de Bureford, Robertum de Couton, Richardum de Finchbourn, Johannem de Parys, Petrum de Lunde, Jordanum de Brafte, Henricum Sampson, & Johannem de la Ryvere cum decem equis coopertis. Ex antiq. Ret. ex part. Rememôr. Thesaur.

summoned a Parliament to <sup>a</sup> *Salisbury* of the lay Nobility without any of the Clergy, but he found them in no temper to second his designs on France, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, High Constable of England, behaved with great Insolence, and at length proceeded to open rebellion.

In 1327, according to Knyghton, <sup>b</sup> the intimacy was so notorious between Roger Mortimer and Isabel, consort to Edw. III. that every one was offended at it; the Earl of Lancaster was denied admittance to the King, lest he should rouse him from his lethargy; however

<sup>a</sup> In festo Sancti Mathæi Apostoli quibassam convocatis optimatibus regni *absque clero*, rex tenuit parliamentum suum apud *Salysberiam*, ubi rogavit quosdam magnatorum ut in Vasconiam transfretarent: Et cæperunt singuli se excusare. Knighton, pag. 2493.

<sup>b</sup> Enfy le dit Roger fist defendre par briefe le roy, souz le grante seale, que nule venist al Parliament de *Salisbury*, a force & armes four quan gil poet forfere devers le Roy. Et la vynt le dit Roger, & autres de sa covygne al force & armes al dit Parliment contre la dite defenſe. Par quoi pleuseurs de la terre, come le Conte de Lancaſtre & autres sachans la manere de sa venue ne vyndrent poynt. Et dome par la ou lez Prelatz estoient assemblez al dit Parliment en une meason pur conseiller four lez besoignez le Røy, & de realme, le dit Roger debrusa leſcos de la measone ove gentz des armez four lez ditez Prelatez, & les manassa de vye & de membre, fils fuissent si hardys a dire ove faire rien encontre sa volunte & ordinancez. Et en mesme le Parliment sistant, que le Roy luy fist, Conte de la marche, & luy dona plusours terres & tenementz

ever he prevailed so far as to have a Parliament summoned to Salisbury. “ Mortimer, as  
 “ appears from the Articles of his impeachment,) procured an Order under the Great  
 “ Seal, that no one should come to the Parliament held at Salisbury with arms, or armed  
 “ attendants; and yet he and his company  
 “ violated the order, whereupon the Earl of  
 “ Lancaster and others of the Nobility declined the Parliament, when they heard  
 “ how he was appointed. Mortimer at the  
 “ same place broke into a house with an armed  
 “ force, where many prelates were assembled  
 “ on public business, and threatened them  
 “ with loss of life and limb should they determine on any thing contrary to his  
 “ will and Orders. At the same time  
 “ the King made him Earl of March, and

tenemtez en desheritane de sa coronne. Et puis mena le dit Roger e ceux de sa covygne nostre Seignieur le Roy armez sur le conte de Lancastre & autres Pieres de la terre, tanque a Winchester la oue yls estoient venancer devers le Roy, au dit Parli de *Salisbury*. Knighton, pag. 2556.

*Apud Salisbury Regina Isabella & Rogerus de mortuo Mari fecerunt novos Comites, scilicet, Johannem de Eltham, Comitem Cornubiæ, Rogerum de Mortuo Mari Comitem de Marchia, Edmundum Botoler Comitem de Ormund.* Knighton *supra*.

Unde Parliamentum apud *Salisbury* summonitum est, set absque facto. Nam partes obviaverunt sibi super plenam de *Salisbury* ad Parliamentum tendentes ibique se ad pugnam paraverunt, set per alios de regno impediti sunt, sicque parliamentum dilatum est apud Westmonasterium. Knight. pag. 2553.

“ he had many lands conferred on him, to  
 “ the disherison of the Crown.” Knighton  
 informs us, that the Earl of Lancaster’s and  
 Mortimer’s Parties met on Salisbury plain,  
 prepared themselves for an engagement, but  
 were prevented by the interposition of some of  
 the Nobility present. The fate of Mortimer  
 is well known, he was caught in the cham-  
 ber\* of Isabel by her son Edw. III. and met  
 the punishment he justly merited.

In the pleas before the Barons in the  
 3 Edw. III. John de Bourne, who had at-  
 tended divers Parliaments, and among others  
 one held at *Salisbury*, in the second of this King’s  
 reign, as one of the Knights for the County  
 of Kent, demanded his wages of four Shil-  
 lings a day ; accordingly Writs under the  
 great Seal were issued for levying the money  
 off the Community of that County. Happy  
 had it been for the British constitution had  
 the Representatives of the people been an-  
 nually elected and paid for their services, and  
 no limitations made, as to their qualifications  
 for seats. We shall now take notice of a  
 transaction in the 44th of this King’s reign.

“ The King to whom these Presents shall  
 come, &c. Know ye, that we understand by

\* Knighton, sup. says, Mortimer and the Queen were caught  
 together, *die Veneris*, or Friday, the day dedicated to the Goddess  
 of Love and Wantouness.

an Inquisition taken ex Officio, by our Escheator of the County of Wilts, and returned into our Chancery, that the Venerable Father, Robert Wyrl, by his charter hath granted to the Mayor and Citizens of the City of New Saresbury, sixty perches of land in that city, in different parts of the same, to be holden by the said Mayor, Citizens and their Successors for ever, and hath given seizin by certain meres and bounds to said Mayor and Citizens, by Thomas de Hungerford, special Attorney to said Bishop, to have and hold in the aforesaid manner, on paying for every perch built or to be builded upon, one penny annually : And that the Mayor and Citizens let 12 perches of the same, to John Marleburgh, William Hele, Nicholas Cherdestoke and John Gyllyingham, whereon they have built Shops, which were worth yearly 10 Shillings : Which tenements, are parcels of the City of New Sarum, and held of us in Capite, as part of the Temporalities of the said Bishop, and that the aforesaid alienations were made without our licence, therefore the said Tenements are forfeited, and we have caused them to be seized into our hands by our Escheator. Nevertheless considering that the whole City, from very remote time, was part of the Bishop's temporal possessions, and out  
of

of reverence to God and the Virgin Mary, to whom that Church is dedicated, we restore to said Bishop the aforesaid Tenements, notwithstanding the said alienations, or any Statute or law to the contrary."

In the 19 Rich. II. the Citizens of Salisbury had committed divers trespasses and violencies against John Waltham, Bishop of the See; upon hearing the Parties, the Mayor and Commonalty in obedience to the decree of the King and Council, entered into a recognizance of 20,000l. to obey the Judgment, and behave well for the time to come. 'Tis not easy to guess from the Record, what violence was done, nothing being mentioned but in general terms, however on a close inspection of the transactions of those times, compared with the following Extracts from the Record, I think the Citizens crimes may be discovered.

" The Mayor and Commonalty shall aid the  
 " Bishop's Officers in the execution of Decrees  
 " made in the Court of the Bishop." " If  
 " any violent resistance should be made in  
 " conventicles, or other unlawful meetings,  
 " then the Mayor and Commonalty are to  
 " hinder such resistance." These Conditions  
 are again repeated; from which it appears  
 that the Citizens had been favourers of Wick-  
 liff's doctrine and disciples, both at this  
 O 2 time

time scattered through the Kingdom. About the year 1382, Wickliff was summoned to Oxford, before Ralph Erghum, Bishop of Salisbury and other Prelates, to answer certain positions, where he made an evasive Confession. As he had attacked the Supremacy, Infallibility and authority of the Pope, and the capital doctrines of the Romish Church, he had numberless enemies, yet made many Proselytes to his opinion, who adhered, after their Master's decease, closely to his Doctrine. The Bishops every where endeavoured to suppress them, and no doubt but John Waltham who succeeded Ergum was not less zealous than his predecessor; his Officers by their too great activity might have provoked the Citizens of Sarum to violence and mobbing, in defence of their Conventicles and new Teachers. This, I apprehend, from a careful attention to the Record, will appear to be the Crimes of the Citizens. So late as the year 1485, Thomas Langton, Bishop of Sarum, condemned six men in that City, for heretical Opinions, whose recantation with the sentence of the Court, may be seen at the end of Dr. Allix's remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the antient Churches of Piedmont. Lond. 1692, extracted from an old Register belonging to the Church of Sarum.



A N  
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
O F T H E  
E A R L S of S A L I S B U R Y :

From the Year 1007 to the present Time.

Carefully collected from DUGDALE, MADOX,  
MILLES, BROOKE, COLLINS,

A N D  
Our Antient HISTORIANS in Print and M.S.

Containing a Space of 762 Years.



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A N  
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
EARLS of SALISBURY, &c.

**B**EFORE the reign of Cnute or Canute, we now and then in our Annals, meet with the Title Eorle or Earl, but more frequently after. It was introduced by the Danes, and was equivalent to Ealdorman; who, according to Sir Henry Spelman\*, was a Judge or deputy, and presided in the absence of the Earl in the County court with the Sheriff. This was the office of the Ealdorman or Alderman in the time of Athelstan; but before that, it signified those great Magistrates under the King, who being called in Latin Subreguli, Principes & Consules, and in Saxon, Cynings, or petty Kings, had the subordinate government of Cities, Counties, and often of whole Provinces, in all affairs both civil and military.

In the Annals of Burton Abbey, in Staffordshire, preserved at Oxford, we find under

\* Glos. in voce Ealdoman.

the

the year 1007, that Edric was constituted Ealdorman over all the Kingdom of Mercia, by King Ethelred, and at the same time was made Earl<sup>b</sup> of Salisbury. Notwithstanding these favours, he was guilty of the utmost ingratitude and perfidy, betraying the secrets where-with he was entrusted to the Danes, and involving his ill-fated country in ruin. He met the just reward of all his treasons from him he most obliged; for behaving insolently to Canute, he was slain by that Prince's order, and his body thrown into the Thames.

This was the end of the Earl of Salisbury, the first that bore that title so far as can be discovered from History.

2. The confusions that ensued, made men but little desirous of honour, so that this lay dormant till the settlement of the Kingdom by William the Conqueror, when he bestowed it on Walter Devereux, Earl of Rosmar, in Normandy. In those days, titles brought something more solid than empty sounds; from a curious Record we learn, that the King gave him the whole demesne of Salisbury and Ambresbury, and other large possessions.

<sup>b</sup> Edricus Comes Salusburienfis fidelem se ostendens sed actu proditorem, inimicis revelat. Knyghton de event. Ang. cap. 2. p. 2315.

When

When these grants were made the Earl was in France at his own Castle, where he and his sons remained during this and part of the two following reigns.

Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, who was chief Justicier and Chancellor in the reign of Henry I. procured from that King a Grant of the Earldom of Salisbury in prejudice of the Devereux family, but King Stephen, after the disgrace of Roger and his adherents, again restored it to them.

III. The third Earl was also Walter Devereux, who married Sybilla de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, by whom he had Patrick, who succeeded him; Edward who was Sheriff of Wilts, and married Matilda, daughter of Humphrey Bohun. Walter founded the Abbey of Bradenstoke, in this County, and there assumed the Habit of a Monk in 1139.

IV. The latter part of Stephen's reign was much perplexed by Duke Henry's pretensions to the throne; many truces and agreements were made, to which the principal Nobility were witnesses: Among them we find the name of this Patrick, fourth Earl of Salisbury. At this time (A. D. 1156) pilgrimages were much in vogue; no distance or difficulties could extinguish or abate the zeal of people;

ple; such madness is always infectious, no station is precluded from it. Patrick undertook one of those religious journies to the shrine of St. James at Compostella, then famous for Miracles; for which reason Pope Kalixtus in the reign of Henry I. made Compostella an Archiepiscopal seat. On his return he was slain by Guy de Lusignan in Aquitain, 1168, from an old grudge between them, and buried in St. Hillary. On the Rebellion of the Poictivians, at the instigation of Guy, Henry banished him thence, when he retreated to the Holy Land, and signalized himself against the Saracens.

Earl Patrick had by Ela, or Adela, Daughter of William Earl of Warren and Surrey, William who succeeded to the title, and Patrick and Philip who were both Monks in Bradenstoke.

V. William did not long survive his father, dying at Paris in 1170; he left only one Daughter, Ela, who married William Longespee, base Son of Henry II. by Rosamond Clifford.

VI. At the Coronation of Richard I. this

\* *Iste Papa Kalixtus Compostellanum Episcopum pro reverentia corporis sancti Jacobi, quod tibi quiescit, Archiepiscopum instituit.* Bromton, p. 1008.

Earl William carried the<sup>b</sup> the royal Sceptre; the King gave him the Earldom of Rosmar, which belonged to his wife by right of succession. Ela his Countess founded two Monasteries in one day. The one at Lacock the 16th of the Calends of May; 1232. the other the Priory of Henton, both in Wilts. This Earl was Constable of Dover Castle, and sailing with Richard, Earl of Cornwall, his Nephew, and Philip de Albany into Gascoign, recovered Poitiers, which had been lost by King John. He was a man of infinite courage, and one of the best Soldiers of the Age; he was one of those who desired the last mentioned Prince to disregard the Pope's interdict. John was so sensible of his fidelity and bravery, that when dying, he committed to his care the training up of his son Henry III. In 1215 he was taken by the French, and redeemed by the exchange of Robert, son of Earl of Procars. For some Years before his death he abode at his Castle of Old Sarum, or Salisbury, and died there the Nones of March, A. D. 1226, not without suspicion of being poisoned by Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent,

<sup>b</sup> Et aliter scilicet Willielmus Comes Sarisburiensis portans virgam regalem habentem columbam in summitate. Bromton. p. 1158.

and chief Justicier, of whom he had complained to the King, for some Enormities committed by him.

His body was first buried at Old Sarum, but from thence removed to the New Cathedral, where it was interred on the North side of our Lady's Chapel in a tomb of Wood, richly painted and diapered and gilt; His Effigies lies thereon of grey marble in a coat of mail, his sword by his side, and upon his Antick shield are six Lions rampant embossed; the like number of Lions are also painted upon his surcoat, which by reason of the many foldings thereof are not easily perceived. Matthew Paris gives him this Epitaph, alluding to his name.

*Flos Comitum Willielmus, obit, stirps regia, longus  
Ensis vaginam cæpit habere brevem.*

Besides William his eldest son, he had by Ela his wife, Richard, who was a Canon of Salisbury. He witnessed the Grant his elder brother made to Stephen his younger brother, of the manor of Bamberge. He lies interred at Lacock.

Stephen, third son, was appointed chief Justicier of Ireland by Henry III. He was buried at Lacock, but his heart at Bradenstoke.

Nicholas,



Nicholas, fourth son, was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, A. D. 1291. His body lies entombed in our Lady's chapel under a large marble stone, sometime inlaid with brass, and adorned with the arms of their house. His heart was interred at Lacock, and his bowels at Ramesbury. He died 1297.

5. Isabel Longespee, was married to William Lord Vesey.

6. Ela Longespee first married Thomas the seventh Earl of Warwick, and secondly Philip Basset, son of William Basset, Chief Justicier of England. She died the 8th of the Ides of February, 1297.

7. Ida Longespee, called also Camvile, was the wife of Walter Fitz-Robert.

8. Ela Longespee Junior, married William D'Odingfelles.

These were the posterity of the first Earl William.

VII. William on the death of his father was seized of the Castle and Town of Old Sarum, and of the Sherifffwick of Wiltshire, but presuming to go out of the Kingdom without the King's Licence, Henry III. seized his Castle, Town and Office and held them in his own hands. Upon this he went to the Holy Land, where he was slain at the retaking of Damietta  
by

by Soldan, 1249<sup>c</sup>. He took to wife Idonea de Camvile, and by her had William, Edmund and Ela Longespee married to Lord Audley of Heleigh.

William eldest son of the foregoing, was not restored to his father's title, he espoused Maud, daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and by her had Margaret, commonly called Countess of Salisbury; she married Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

VIII. The 13th of March, 1337, Edward III. transferred the title to William Montacute, or Montagu; he likewise settled on him a thousand marks annually for seizing Roger Mortimer, who was supposed to be too familiar with Queen Isabel, and he constituted him Marshal for life. This Earl William was descended from Drogo, a branch of the royal house of Man, and his father marrying the widow of Olanus, King of Man, the royalty of that Isle devolved to him: But it was then in the hands of the Scots, however the Earl bravely drove them out, and recovered the Seigniorie and the crown of it from King Edward, and by his approbation was called King of Man.

<sup>c</sup> In qua occubuit strenuus miles Willielmus Longa Spata. Knyghton, p. 2435.

He signalized himself in various expeditions; but being left in France with the Earl of Suffolk, and having performed many great exploits with happy success, they were both taken by the French in an encounter about Lisle, and sent to Paris.

IX. The ninth Earl was William, son of the preceding; he was one of the Knights at the first institution of the Garter, and Governor of Calais under Richard II. A. D. 1380. William Le Scrope, Vice Chamberlain to this King, purchased of him the Isle of Man; but Le Scrope being beheaded by Henry IV. it was bestowed on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. This Earl of Salisbury died in 1396, and was succeeded by,

X. John Montague, his brother's son. While Henry IV. was to behold Jufts and Tilts at Oxford, this John, who was Earl Marshall, conspired with others to put the King to death; this by accident was discovered by the Earl of Rutland, or rather by the Duke of York his Father, whom he chanced to visit on his way to Oxford, against the appointed day, having the Indenture of Confederacy in his bosom. As they sat at dinner, the Duke spied it, and demanding what it was, forced it from him. The confederate Lords perceiving their  
plot

plot to be discovered, and despairing of mercy, openly declared their intentions, and the better to colour their proceeding set up an impostor. However the King suddenly approaching with an army of twenty thousand men, they withdrew to different parts; the Earls of Salisbury and Kent, to Cirencester, where they were slain by the Townsmen.

XI. Earl Thomas who succeeded, fully atoned for the rebellion of his father. In his day he had the reputation of being the greatest Warrior; he was bold and adventurous, approaching to temerity, and yet he was generally successful.

In the wars between Henry VI. and the French this Earl had a principal share; he with Lord Talbot defeated, in 1425, the Duke of Alencon with 16000 forces in a pitched battle at Vernail, where were slain five french Earls, two Viscounts, twenty Barons and a great number of private men, besides the Duke being taken Prisoner. The Earl of Salisbury hereupon had Vernail redelivered to him; he took most of their strong Towns, and rendered his name so terrible over France, that when only 600 English were besieged by 40,000 French, they made a sally crying out St. George a Salisbury, which so astonished the enemy,

enemy, that imagining the Earl was advancing, they threw down their weapons, and ran, leaving their treasure, tents and provisions of War.

When Henry VI. resolved to besiege Orleans, every one cast their eyes on the Earl of Salisbury; he undertook it, and soon made himself master of it, but looking out of a Window, he was unfortunately wounded in his head by a splinter, which ended the life of this brave man in eight days, 1428. From this time the English affairs daily declined in France.

XII. He left two daughters, Alice the eldest married Richard Nevil, first Earl of Westmoreland. He consulted with others of the Nobility to raise the Duke of York to the throne. At the battle of St. Alban's, 1455, Henry VI. was defeated and wounded, and fled to a poor cottage near, of which the Duke of York and the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick being informed, they went to him and humbly craved his pardon. At a Parliament held at Westminster in 1457, the Duke of York was made Protector of the King's person, and Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chancellor. After this the Queen had the Earl summoned to the Council board, but  
 Q he

he refused appearing, alledging that he was not amenable to it. She intended to surprize him at Coventry, but here she also failed. The King, to form a perfect reconciliation, had all parties assembled, and a solemn procession was made, hand in hand, to St. Paul's church. This political and religious union was but of short continuance; the Queen's malice made the Earl fly to arms for his security; he marched towards the King to inform him of the indignities he suffered, but being intercepted by Lord Audley, an engagement ensued, in which the latter was killed, and 2400 of his company. Joining then with York, an offer of indemnity from the King was made, which some accepted, whereby the designs of the Earl being discovered, he retreated to Calais. But returning to England he met the Queen's army at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where a battle ensued, the last day of December 1460, the Earl was made prisoner, and in cold blood beheaded at Pontefract.

XIII. Richard, son of the last Earl, was nick-named make-King; in right of his wife he became Earl of Warwick. This Richard possessed great parts, and was otherwise well-accomplished; his affability rendered him the favourite

favourite of the people, and his generosity more firmly attached them to him. This is the famous Earl of Warwick who set up Edward IV. and upon a breach between them, brought Henry VI. out of prison where he had been confined ten years, and set him upon the Throne. Edward fled into France, but returning soon after, he encountered this Earl and his brother John Marquis of Montague at Barnet field, where he slew both of them, April the 4th, 1471.

XIV. The last Earl left two co-heiresses, Isabel who was espoused to George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence, and whom his Brother Edward IV. by Charter dated at Westminster the 25th of March, in the 12th of his reign, made Earl of Salisbury, and on the surrender of the Duke of Gloucester, was made great Chamberlain of England for life. He lived 17 years after peaceably, until the last named Duke raised suspicions in the King's breast concerning him; he was attainted of high treason, and in the Tower drowned in a butt of Malmesbury wine, the Duke of Gloucester assisting at the execution. This was on the 18th, Feb. 1477. He left Edward whom Henry VII. beheaded when a Child; Richard died young, and Margaret, who married Sir Richard Pole Knight.

In the 5th year of Henry VIII's reign she exhibited her petition in Parliament, setting forth her Claim to the Earldom of Sarum, upon which she was restored to her dignity.

XV. Reginald Pole her Son, being Cardinal, and not agreeable to Henry, he resolved to have her impeached of high treason, for corresponding with the Court of Rome and forbidding her tenants to use the New Testament in English. She behaved with great resolution, and had sentence of death passed upon her at the age of 70, was executed May the 27th, 1541.

From this time the Title of Earl of Salisbury lay dormant, until King James revived it in the person of Robert Cecil, youngest son of Lord Burleigh, in whose family it still continues.

XVI. This Robert inherited the political talents of his Father in an eminent degree. Queen Elizabeth made him one of the Secretaries of State, and Master of the Court of Wards. Her successor honoured him with the same confidence, and created him Earl of Salisbury May 4, 1605. After being useful in transacting publick business for many years, he deceased May 24, 1612.

XVII. William his eldest son had not the shining parts of his Ancestors, much less their



their Loyalty; he married the youngest Daughter of Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk, and was installed Knight of the Garter in 1623, and afterwards appointed Captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners and of the privy council. Notwithstanding these favours from his sovereign, he joined with his murderers, and was base enough to desert a family that raised his ancestors from a middling State. He concurred in the Restoration, and died little lamented, December 3, 1668.

XVIII. James succeeded his grandfather William, having married Margaret daughter of John Manners Earl of Rutland. In 1680 he was elected Knight of the Garter, having before been appointed of the privy council. He died in June, 1683.

XIX. James Cecil the nineteenth Earl married Frances one of the Co-heirs of Simon Bennet of Beechampton in the County of Bucks. He died December 1694.

XX. James son of the last Earl took his seat in the House of Peers June 19, 1712, and the same year was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Hertford. He assisted at the coronation of George I. and carried St. Edward's staff. He married

ried Lady Anne Tufton, second daughter and coheir to the Earl of Thanet.

XXI. James the present Earl of Salisbury, was born October, 20th, 1713, and married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Keet of the City of Canterbury, by whom he has James Lord Viscount Cranbourne born in September, 1748.

To conclude, in the space of 762 years there has been twenty one Earls of Salisbury, with the Title however lying dormant at Intervals.



THE  
L I V E S  
OF THE  
B I S H O P S  
OF  
S A L I S B U R Y:

From the YEAR 1076 to the present Time.



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## P R E F A C E.

**B**IOGRAPHY, though a study affording much entertainment and solid instruction, has been by no means cultivated in the manner it deserved: The soil is far from being barren, and the labour by no means of a disagreeable kind. The present and last ages have exerted a laudable industry, in rescuing from Oblivion the actions and merits of many eminent men; but unfortunately their endeavours coming late, many private anecdotes and striking incidents are lost, which, if preserved, would open their real characters more clearly than the most laborious collation of Historians.

Before the Reformation, and for some years after, the English Bishops bore a large share in the Politics as well as religion of the times; consequently their Lives accurately written, would have afforded an agreeable variety. The work, it must be acknowledged, was too extensive for any one man to accomplish. Bishop Godwyn therefore did well in intitling his performance, a *Commentary*. It is a sufficient apology for his errors, that antiquities

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were

## P R E F A C E.

were not then studied so much as after; our Records lay indigested and in a great measure useless; so that Godwyn struggling with these and many other difficulties, is highly to be praised for having made his Catalogue so tolerably perfect.

The last Edition of the foregoing Commentary bears date 1616; it may seem strange that among so many admirers of and advocates for the Church of England, none of them should apply themselves to continue, improve and correct this Catalogue; in no Church can be found a Succession of men more remarkable for Learning and Christian virtues than those who have adorned that Established in this country; nevertheless the Subject lay untouched for 127 years, until the late Dr. Richardson continued it to the year 1742, on Godwyn's plan.

The great helps, which he received from all parts, enabled him to correct an infinity of mistakes, and probably from the same assistances he might have considerably enlarged the work; but of this we have now no hopes, unless any will undertake particular Dioceses.

In the following Lives of the Bishops of Sarum, we have in general followed Dr. Richardson's edition of Godwyn with respect to dates

## P R E F A C E.

to dates, but have throughout improved his text with such additions as occurred in cotemporary Historians and later Biographers. As belonging to the same subject we have annexed a Tract on the Chorister, or Choral Bishop, a custom in this Cathedral; and also have given an Inventory of the Riches of the Church, returned by the Treasurer to the Commissioners of Henry VIII.







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THE  
L I V E S  
OF THE  
BISHOPS OF SALISBURY,

**I**N A, King of the West-Saxons, considering how extensive his Kingdom was, and with but one Bishop to superintend spiritual Affairs, thought fit on the death of Headda, Bishop of Winchester, to erect another See at Sherborne, which might preside over the Counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon and Cornwall, A. D. 705.

In the year 905 King Edward and Plegmundus Archbishop of Canterbury, took out of the Diocese of Sherborne three Episcopal Seats, for Cornwall, Somerset and Devon, and in a short time after a fourth was appointed for Wilts; the Bishop of which resided sometimes at Sunning, near Reading, and at others, at Ramsbury and Wilton.

The last Bishop of Wilton was Herman, a native of Flanders, and formerly Chaplain to Edward the Confessor, and by him advanced  
to the

to the Episcopate : Displeased with the place of his residence, he was willing to remove it from Wilton to Malmesbury, then well-built and very flourishing. Both the Abbot and Monks strenuously opposed this design, which would certainly have created much contention.

Yet not totally confiding in their own strength, they applied to Earl Godwin, and engaged him to stop that measure in the King's council. Herman finding himself disappointed, in a fit of disgust laid down his Bishoprick, and retiring to France, entered the Monastery of St. Bertin, took the monastic Habit, and continued there three years. Aldred, Bishop of Winchester, in the interim, administered Ecclesiastical Affairs for him.

The motive to this Act of Herman is not known, unless pique and an affectation of despising Titles may be assigned; let this be as it will, an ascetic life soon brought him to himself; educated in all the Luxury of Court, and accustomed to that obsequiousness attendant on exalted stations, he soon got tired of the severities of a convent, and of that familiarity, the consequence of equality; he was possessed with an eager desire of returning home; to this he was further encouraged by the death of his old enemy Godwin. Being  
come

come back, and Elfwold dying soon after, he solicited the King to perform his promise of uniting Sherborne and Wilton together.

Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, held a Synod in St. Paul's Church, London, 1076, when among other Things, it was ordered, that Episcopal seats should be removed from obscure Villages to Cities and Towns; Herman, who appears to have been extremely fickle, availed himself of this Decree and changed Sherborne for Sarum. He lived but two years after, dying A. D. 1078.

## II. O S M U N D.

**H**ERMAN was succeeded by Osmund, whom we have already mentioned in the fifth Section of the History of Old Sarum.

As to his Character, he was, in a very dissolute age, a man of strict piety and morals, and complained of, as too rigid and severe with Penitents, not easily pardoning those crimes in others, of which he himself was innocent. He looked on it as not below him to set the pattern of learning to his Clergy, by writing out and illuminating with his own hand many MSS. He also composed the life of St. Aldhelm, the first Bishop of Sherborne, and a  
particular

particular Church-Service, called *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*, which was so well approved of, as to be universally adopted. So blameless was his Life, and so devoted to the service of religion, that Pope Calixtus and the sacred College, granted a Bull for his Canonization, dated the 6th of the Calends of May, 1457; being 350 years after his decease. We must not omit, that he dedicated his Church to St. Peter, and made the Canons secular. He died December 3, 1099 and was buried at Old Sarum.

### III. R O G E R.

**T**HE Rise of Bishop Roger was not more extraordinary than his future conduct in life. It happened that Prince Henry, who was brother to William Rufus, and afterwards King, being out on a military expedition, turned into a certain Church, situated in the Suburbs of the City of Caen, and there heard mass with the rest of his Company. Roger, at this time served the Cure with a small salary, and knowing the dispositions of Soldiers towards Religion, ran the Prayers over so expeditiously, that Mass was ended, before some thought it well begun. Every one applauded:

plauded him, and declared they never saw so dexterous a Priest. Prince Henry to encourage the Joke, desired him to follow the camp, with which he readily complied.

Roger, though possessed of but little learning had great subtilty, and adroitness in conducting whatever he undertook. He thoroughly studied the Prince's disposition, so that at length by flattery and services he became confided in and entrusted with the management of his Household. This he regulated with great prudence and œconomy, Henry's finances being so straitned by the patrimony of his Brother's allowance, that there was need of exact frugality. Roger, in this his Master's distress, so perfectly acquired his affection and confidence, by his fidelity and judgment, that when he came to the Throne, he declared that the Bishop would sooner be tired of asking, than he of bestowing. Besides conferring on him Lands, Churches, Prebends, and whole Abbeys, he made him Chancellor and after Bishop of Salisbury; in a word, whether Henry was at home or abroad the administration of affairs was committed to him, which trust he discharged with distinguished assiduity and integrity. He was moreover constituted Chief Justiciary of England, but

this office he refused, until the authority of the Pope and the persuasions of Anselm and the other Bishops forced it on him.

Power, in whatever hands it falls, subjects the possessor of it to the envy of competitors and the malignity of inferiors; thus it fared with our Bishop, who has been represented as the vilest of mankind, for such acts, as would easily be palliated in persons of less exalted Stations. His places necessarily brought in much wealth, and he promoted his Nephews and his own natural son; he embellished and strengthened his possessions, as Sarum, Devizes and Malmesbury, these Acts in the subsequent troublesome reign were interpreted as dangerous to the state and traitorous. If there is any thing blameable in his conduct it is this. Henry the I. had but one son, named William, who unfortunately was drowned; his Daughter Matilda, called Maud the Empress, was to succeed him, and the King thought proper to summon the Estates of the realm to swear allegiance to his posterity. Roger came among others and freely offered this Test of his fidelity. What other agreement was then made is not mentioned by historians; but Henry dying soon after, Roger was very forward in advancing Stephen to the Crown, wherein

wherein he was accused of willful perjury, but in his excuse he alledged, that Maud was engaged not to marry without the consent of the States, which yet she did, and thereby forfeited their allegiance. Let this be as it will, Stephen used the Prelates, the instruments of his Promotion ungenerously, not to say cruelly, which the necessities of the times will not extenuate, He had been successful against the Scots, French and the Empress, and therefore imagining himself sufficiently settled to attempt any thing, he summoned a Council to Oxford, whither Roger was to go; but foreseeing what was likely to come to pass pleaded bad health and the infirmities of old age for his absence, however this was not admitted, a message was sent to him, that weighty affairs were in agitation and his great experience rendered his presence indispensably necessary. Stephen had hitherto done every Thing by his advice, and of his kindred, one he had made Treasurer and the other Chancellor of England. William of Malmesbury who was present says, that Roger undertook the journey with great reluctance, declaring he could be of no use in the council. In obedience to the King's command he came, when the King was received with the greatest respect; but it

was privately contrived, that a riot should be raised between the servants of Allan, Earl of Brittany and those of the Bishop. At first they fell to abusive language, and from thence to blows, in which the attendants of Allan were routed, and one of them killed. This was what was wanted, the King summoned Roger, his son and nephews to appear, with which they all complied, except the Bishop of Ely, who retired to the Castle of Devizes and secured himself there; the others were closely secured, and commanded to deliver up their Castles, Ely alone refused to obey. Whereupon Stephen hastened with his Prisoners to Devizes, and finding the Bishop determined not to surrender, he erected a Gallows, and old Bishop Roger's son is brought out, and the Sentence of death read, that unless Ely opened the gates he must prepare for Execution. But Ely, whether he feared the King's resentment, if he surrendered, or hoping from his known tenderness, that he would spare his kinsman's life, pertinaciously held out. Whereupon the unfortunate Roger, for that was his name, was brought forth, and obliged to ascend the Stage, the fatal rope is fitted to his Neck, and every thing wears the appearance of instant death; his aged Father, who would rather



ther a thousand should perish than his son die  
 thus ignominiously, suddenly intervenes, and  
 binds himself by a solemn oath, not to taste  
 food, until the Castle was delivered, if the  
 King would postpone his son's execution:  
 This was agreed to, yet the inexorable Ne-  
 phew suffered the Bishop to fast three days,  
 and then very unwillingly surrendered. Great  
 riches were found there, as well as in Sarum  
 and other places: The grief of this event,  
 with the Severity of his fast, brought on a  
 Quartan Ague, and he died December the 4th,  
 1130, after he had sat near 38 years. England  
 at the time, we have been speaking of, was  
 the Theatre of civil war; Stephen and the  
 party of the Empress Maud, alternately ra-  
 vaged every part of the Kingdom; at his first  
 accession he granted liberty to whoever pleased  
 to erect Castles, but quickly found the incon-  
 venience of them; under this grant our Bishop  
 without doubt improved his. Roger was  
 then by no means criminal in this respect; the  
 King might perhaps dread his riches and con-  
 nections, or as some Historians suggest, he was  
 urged on this Act, as the only means to re-  
 cruit his coffers; which of these may be the  
 Case, we are sure he did not deviate from the  
 beaten track of Usurpers, whose constant aim  
 is, to

is, to enrich themselves on the spoils of a tame and infatuated nation. Making allowance for the times, and the calumniating temper of party writers, the Character of Roger, when calmly viewed will not wear that disagreeable aspect it hitherto has appeared under. At most we shall find the same mixture in his, as in the character of all great Statesmen.—Eminent abilities and eminent Defects.

#### IV. JOCELINE.

**K**ING Stephen upon the death of Roger endeavoured to put in his place Philip de Harecourt, his Chancellor and Dean of Lincoln; but the Canons of Sarum refused to elect him, and in this the Pope's Legate joined them, however, Philip was settled in the See of Bayonne. In consequence of this disagreement the Bishoprick continued vacant some years, when Joceline was appointed. He is called Joceline-de Bailul, Archdeacon of Winchester, and was one of the Bishops excommunicated by the insolent Becket in 1166, and again in 1170, for giving his consent to the coronation of the younger Henry, in prejudice to the See of Canterbury.

Joceline

Joceline was by country a Longobard, and consecrated in 1142; he presided over this Church many years, but the year before his death retired to a convent, and took on him the habit of a Cistercian Monk; he deceased the 18th of November, 1184. Whatever may be said of the continency of the Popish Clergy now, the want of it at this time was not thought disgraceful, Joceline having a son, called Fitz-Joceline, who was sometime Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### V. HUBERT WALTER.

**W**AS Dean of York and consecrated Bishop of Sarum, November the 1st, 1189. Diceto says, he was elected the 15th of September, and consecrated in St. Catharine's Chapel, Westminster, October the 22d, 1189. This Hubert was born at West-Deerham in the County of Norfolk, and educated under the celebrated Chief Justice, Ralph Glanville. He was a Man of great Abilities, and most amiable disposition. Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury promoted him to the Deanery of York; and to testify his further regard for him, at his death made him his sole heir.

At this

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At this time King Richard I. was prisoner with the Emperor, on the Decease of the Archbishop; he writ to the Monks of Canterbury to chuse a prudent person to administer the See. Accordingly they fixed their eyes on Hubert, no one was more deserving, and no one whose promotion could give equal and universal joy. They elected him; his first cares were employed in raising money for the King's ransom, which he accomplished with great success; for he brought all orders to grant a 4th part of one year's income, and thereby made up the sum of 150,000 Marks. No wonder then if Richard after his release heaped honours on our Bishop; he made him Chancellor and Chief Justiciary, and committed to his care the management of affairs for many years. The Monks however complained to the Pope, that he spent his time solely in secular concerns; whereupon he was suspended from his Episcopal dignity and function, and his place of Justiciary given to Fitz-Peters. This censure was soon remitted, and Hubert passed the rest of his life in a respected Tranquillity.

VI. HERE

VI. HERBERT PAUPER,  
OR POORE.

**O**N the Translation of Hubert to Canterbury in 1193, Poore succeeded him. He was ordained a Priest the 29th of April, on the day of Pentecost, and the following Sunday consecrated Bishop of Sarum by his predecessor in St. Catharine's Chapel, and enthroned June the 13th, 1194. Poore had formerly been Archdeacon of Canterbury, and one of the King's Justices in 1196; he died May the 9th, 1217, and was buried in the Church at Wilton. Henry III. committed the care of the See to Richard Poore, Bishop of Chester, who succeeded him.

Our Prelate was Dean of Sarum, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and translated from thence to Sarum in 1217, and removed to Durham by a papal Bull bearing date May the 14th 1225. Godwyn says he founded St. Nicholas's Hospital for poor men and women, which at the reformation was valued at the yearly Sum of 25l. 2s 2d. The following is his Epitaph in St. Mary's chapel.

*Orate pro anima Ric. Poure, quondam Sarum  
Episcopi; qui ecclesiam hanc inchoari fecit in quo-*  
T dam

## 138 LIVES OF THE BISHOPS

*dam fundo, ubi nunc fundata est ex antiquo nomine Miryfelde, in honore B. V. Mariæ 3. Kal. Maii in festo St. Vitalis Martyris, A. D. 1219; regnante tunc rege Ricardo post conquest. primo. Fuitque ecclesia hæc ædificando per spacium 40 annorum, & consummata est 8 Kal. April, A. D. 1237 & 21 Hen. III.*

### VII. ROBERT BINGHAM.

**A**BOUT Christmas 1228 the Canons of Salisbury elected Robert Bingham their Bishop, he was consecrated at Wilton by the Bishops of Bath and Worcester in May, 1229. He applied to the finishing the Cathedral, which he could not complete, though he sat 20 years. On the 3d. of November 1246 he departed this life, at a very advanced age, leaving his Church burthened with a debt of 1700 Marks. His tomb is in one part of the Presbytery, and that of his successors in the other.

### VIII. WILLIAM OF YORK.

**T**HE Canons finding their choice would not be ratified by King Henry unless they elected a Courtier; to prevent a vacancy

(a) 13 Henry III.

(b) 31 Henry III.

and

and altercation, they chose William of York, who had been Rector of Eton in Bedfordshire, well skilled in the Laws, Provost of Beverly, and very intimate with the King. He was consecrated at Wilton by Fulco, Bishop of London, the day before the Ides of July 1247. William revived the vexatious customs of tenants following their Lord's court. He died the 2d of the Calends of February 1256 and was buried in his Church, near St. John's altar, under a gilt Tomb.

#### IX. ÆGIDIUS DE BRIDPORT.

**T**HIS Prelate, by others called Bridlesford, and by Matt. Paris, Bredeles, was Dean of Wells, and consecrated the 11th. of March 1256, he obtained from the Pope a Faculty to hold his Deanery in Commendam. The Cathedral being now finished, was dedicated September the 30th. 1258 by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry 3 and many of the Nobility assisting on the occasion.

This Bishop, according to Leland, founded the College de Vaulx 1260. He died the 13th. of December 1262, and lies buried

(c) 41 Henry III.

T 2

under

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under a marble Tomb in the fourth part of the Choir.

### X. WALTER DE LA WYLE<sup>d</sup>.

**W**AS Succentor or Subdean of Sarum, and appointed to this See the 10th of April 1263 and the 27th of May following was consecrated, and died the 3d of January 1270. Leland says he founded the Collegiate church of St. Edmund's in Sarum. He lies buried in his Cathedral.

### XI. ROBERT DE WIKHAMPTON<sup>e</sup>.

**W**AS Dean of Sarum, and on the death of Wyle was elected Bishop by the Canons, and had the royal assent, March the 6th, 1270, and was confirmed in a Chapter of the Monks of Canterbury, during the Vacancy of that See. This act of the Monks was warmly resented by the Bishops of that Diocese, they pretending a right thereto; they further refused to consecrate those that were so confirmed, and appealed to the College of Cardinals, the Papal chair being vacant. The suit lasted at Rome three or four years, and at

(d) 47 Henry III.

(e) 2 Edward I.



last they decreed for the Elected and Monks, and Robert was consecrated in 1274, and died April the 24th, 1284.

## XII. WALTER SCAMMEL<sup>f</sup>.

**I**N the space of seven years, says Godwyn, the Church of Sarum had five Bishops, without any of them being translated thence. The second of that number was Walter Scammel, Dean of Sarum, who was consecrated at Sunning, October the 22d, 1284, and died October the 25th, 1286.

## XIII. HENRY DE BRAUNDSTON<sup>g</sup>.

**A**CCORDING to some, was Dean of this Church, but others make him Archdeacon of Dorset; he was consecrated at Canterbury in 1287, and died before the Conclusion of the Year.

## XIV. WILLIAM DE LA CORNER<sup>h</sup>.

**I**N the Archives of the Church of Sarum, mention is made of one Laurence de Hawkburn, as a Bishop that had been consecrated. The Canons of Sarum, says the Chronicle of

(f) 12 Edward I. (g) 15 Edward I. (h) 17 Edward I.

Osny,

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Osny, met, after the death of Braundston, to elect a Bishop, but could not agree, one part chusing Hawkburn, and the other Corner, a man of great authority and one of the King's Council. Edward I. being then beyond seas, Hawkburn passed over to obtain his assent, and then proceeded to Canterbury for confirmation; in which city being suddenly taken ill, he died and was buried the feast-day of St. Laurence there. The Canons applied to the King for licence to elect another, and on the morrow of St. Clement, unanimously chose Corner. He was consecrated March, 1289 at Canterbury, by John Archbishop of that Church.

### XV. NICHOLAS LONGESPEE<sup>h</sup>.

**N**ICHOLAS Longespee or Longespata, was grandson of Henry II. by his natural son, William Earl of Sarum; his mother was Ela, daughter of William Fitzpatrick, Earl of Sarum. Our Bishop was treasurer of Sarum, and consecrated at Canterbury March the 16th, 1291, at a very advanced age, and died in 1297. He lies interred near his Father, at the Entrance of St. Mary's chapel, under a large

(h) 20 Edward I.

marble

marble stone, covered with brass plates and the family arms; but these have been long since taken away.

## XVI. SIMON DE GANDAVO, OR GAUNT<sup>i</sup>.

**H**E Was born at London, and probably studied in Flanders, from whence he might have his Sirname; he was a very profound Divine, and drew up those Statutes whereby the Church is still governed. Some time before his death, which was in 1315, he gave liberty to the Mayor and Citizens of Sarum, to fortify the City with a wall and ditch.

## XVII. ROGER DE MORTIVAL<sup>k</sup>.

**S**ON of Ankeline de Morteval, Lord of Nowesly, in the County of Leicester, was Dean of Lincoln, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum in 1315, and died about Midlent, 1329.

## XVIII. ROBERT WYVIL<sup>l</sup>.

**T**O please Edward II's consort, the Pope conferred on Robert Wyvil the Episcopate; he was very ignorant, and of so ungrace-

(i) 25. Edward I. (k) 9. Edward II. (l) 3 Edward III.  
ful

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ful and deformed an appearance, that, says Walsingham, had the Pope seen him, he had never advanced him to this dignity. He was born at Stanton Wyvil, in the County of Leicestershire, and presided over this See for more than 45 years. In 1355 he brought a writ of right for the Castle of Old Sarum, against William Montacute, the Earl, which both parties agreed to determine by Duel. When the Champions were ready to engage, the King's letters suspended it. The affair was afterwards compromised, and the Earl gave up the Castle for 2500 Marks. Wyvil also claimed the Castle of Sherborne, which King Stephen 200 years before, had taken from Bishop Roger. He died September the 4th, 1375, and was buried near the Bishop's throne, after he had sat 46 years.

### XIX. RALPH ERGUM.

ON the death of Wyvil, John de Worsmeneshall, a Canon of Sarum, was elected Bishop, and received the royal approbation November the 12th, 1375; notwithstanding which the Pope nominated Ergum, and he was consecrated at Bruges, in Flanders,

(m) 49 Edward III.

Decemr.

December the 9th, 1375. On September the 14th, 1388, he was translated to Bath and Wells.

## XX. JOHN WALTHAM<sup>n</sup>.

**W**AS Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Privy Seal. When Lord Chancellor, he introduced those Writs of *Subpœna* & *Certis de causis*, in the Chancery and the Exchequer; they were so well approved of, that other Courts also received them. In the Reign of Henry V. the Commons proposed a Bill to lay them aside, but the King would not agree to it. He was consecrated the 20th of September, 1388, and in 1391, was made Treasurer, which he held during Life. In 1390, he was excommunicated for refusing the Visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he submitted July the 14th, 1390.

Richard the Second, with whom he was in great favour, in respect to his memory, had him buried at Westminster among the Kings, and the Abbot and the Convent obliged themselves annually to commemorate his Death, as they did those of Kings. He died in 1395, and lies interred near Edward I.

(n) 12 Richard II.

## XXI. RICHARD METFORD.

**I**N that Parliament called the *Wonderfull*, because many things were done contrary to the general expectation, the Favourites of Richard II. were seized, and those that were not Clergymen put to death, and others imprisoned. Our Bishop, who was then Canon of Windsor, was thrown into jail at Bristol, and there confined for a long time. But another faction predominating, he was not only released, but advanced to the See of Chichester, and in 1395 translated to Sarum, where, he sat something less than 12 years, and died in 1407.

## XXII. NICHOLAS BUBURITH.

**W**AS Bishop of London, but by the Pope's bull, dated the 10th of the Calends of July, was translated to Salisbury, 1407, and the 7th of October following was removed to the See of Bath and Wells.

(o) 19 Richard II.

(p) 8 Hen. IV.

## XXIII. RO-

XXIII. ROGER HALLAM<sup>9</sup>.

**T**HIS Prelate studied at Oxford, and was afterwards Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1403 Chancellor, and in 1407 made Bishop of Salisbury, and June the 6th promoted to the Cardinalate. In 1417 he went to the Council of Constance, and died in Gotlieb Castle, in September the same year, and was buried in the Cathedral of Constance, the Emperor honouring his funeral by his presence.

XXIV. JOHN CHAUNDLER<sup>r</sup>.

**L**IBERTY was granted to the Canons of Sarum the 11th of October, 1417, to elect a Bishop, they chose John Chaundler, formerly their Dean, whom the King approved of; he was consecrated the 12th of December, 1417, and after presiding ten years, departed this life, and was interred in his own Church.

(q) 9 Henry IV.      (r) 5 Henry V.

## XXV. ROBERT NEVILL.

**W**AS Son of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, formerly student of Oxford, and Provost of Beverly; he was consecrated October the 12th, 1427, and translated to Durham, January the 27th, 1437. He is the reputed Founder of Sunning Monastery, which at its suppression was estimated at the annual value of 682l. 14s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## XXVI. WILLIAM AISCOUGH.

**W**AS the son of Robert Aiscough of Portgrange in the County of York; he is also called Hacliff; he was Doctor of Laws, and Secretary to Henry VI. and consecrated Bishop of Sarum the 20th of July, 1438, in the Chapel of Windsor; he was made confessor to the King, an office not usually given to Bishops before this time.

After he had sat twelve years, Jack Cade's rebellion broke out, which infected every part of the Kingdom; the Bishop's Tenants making an Insurrection, came to him at Eding-

(s) 6 Henry VI.

(t) 16 Henry VI.

ton.



ton, June the 20th, 1450, where he then resided. He was then celebrating mass, dressed in his Pontifical habit, and without any regard to the place or his character, they dragged him from the Altar to a neighbouring hill, and while he was on his knees praying to God, one of the ruffians dashed out his brains; not content with so barbarous a murder, they stript his body, and divided his Shirt among them, as monuments of their deeds, and then pillaged his house of every thing, and took 10,000 marks in numbered money.

This is one of the Actions that disgraces Christianity and is more powerful to make men infidels than every other consideration. There is no where on record before the introduction of Christianity, nor in any place where it has not been received instances of such ill-treatment of sacred persons, as by the hypocritical believers on Christ.

## XXVII. RICHARD BEAUCHAMP<sup>u</sup>.

**R**ICHARD was son of Sir Walter Beauchamp, and brother to William

(u) 28 Henry VI.

Lord

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Lord St. Amand and Bishop of Hereford. Licence was granted to the Canons to chuse a successor to Aiscough, dated July the 10th, 1450, but the Pope by a Bull of the 14th of August translated Beauchamp from Hereford. In March 1477, he was installed Dean of Windsor, and is supposed to have been the first Chancellor of the noble Order of the Garter. He built a sumptuous Chapel to the south of St. Mary's, where, according to Godwyn, he lies interred; but this must be a mistake, as from his Epitaph it appears he was buried at Windsor.

### XXVIII. LEONEL WOODVILLE<sup>w</sup>.

**H**E was son of Richard, Earl Rivers, and brother of Elizabeth wife of Edward IV. and some time Chancellor of Oxford. In 1479 he was made Dean of Exeter, and in 1482 consecrated Bishop of Sarum. Stephen Gardiner, the noted Bishop of Winchester, was the natural Son of our Prelate. Woodville died 1484, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

(w) 22 Edward IV.

### XXIX. THO-

XXIX. THOMAS LANGTON<sup>x</sup>.

**W**AS Doctor of Laws and Bishop of St. David's, and by the Papal authority translated the 9th of February 1484 to Sarum, and in 1493 to Winchester. Henry, Duke of Buckingham, who in 1485 had married Woodville's sister, was beheaded at Salisbury by command of Richard III.

XXX. JOHN BLITH<sup>y</sup>.

**O**UR Bishop was the second son of William Blith, of Norton in Yorkshire, and Brother to Jeffery, Bishop of Litchfield, and Master of the Rolls. On the 23d of February, 1493 he was consecrated; in 1494 he was made Chancellor of Cambridge, and died 1499. He lies buried behind the high Altar, but not as usual from West to East, but from South to North.

XXXI. HENRY DEANE<sup>z</sup>.

**F**ROM Deane's being Abbot of Lanthony and Chancellor of Ireland, he was

(x) 2 Richard III. (y) 9 Henry VII. (z) 16 Henry VII.

made

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made Bishop of Bangor, and translated to Sarum in 1500. On the decease of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry VII. being then at Woodstock, delivered to our Bishop the great Seal, and a little after advanced him to the archiepiscopal Chair.

### XXXII. EDMUND AUDLEY<sup>a</sup>.

**D** E S C E N D E D of the noble Family of the Audleys, was in 1472 made Canon of Windsor, in 1480 Bishop of Rochester, in 1492 translated to Hereford, and in 1502 removed to Salisbury. He new built the Choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford. Godwyn says he gave them an Organ, but this is an Error, that being bestowed by William Grey, Archdeacon of Berks, as appears by his will in the Court of Arches 1523. The said Grey gave also 20 marks to the University chest, 4 marks for the repairs of St. Mary's windows, and 4 pounds to buy an Organ (Hydraulica) to be used on solemn occasions. Audley dying at Ramsbury the 23d day of August, 1524, was buried in a chapel erected by himself at the north-side of the Altar:

(a) 17 Henry VII.

### XXXIII. L A U-

## XXXIV. LAURENCE CAMPEGIUS.

**W**AS born at Bonona in Italy; after the death of his wife, he was called to Rome to succeed his father in the Law Chair; in a short time he was made Auditor of the Rota, Bishop of Feltria and Cardinal, first of St. Thomas and after of St. Anastatius, June the 1st, 1517. In 1524 Pope Clement made him Administrator or Commendatory of the Episcopate of Sarum. March the 21st, 1535 he and the Bishop of Worcester were deprived of their Sees by a bill passed in the house of Commons. The Pope appointed him and Cardinal Woolsey Delegates to hear the matter of the King's divorce from Catharine of Spain. Henry earnestly wished to bring the matter to a conclusion, which the Delegates affirmed they could not do for want of powers; enraged at this delay, he deprived Campegius of his See, and disgraced Woolsey. The former died at Rome in August 1539, leaving a son named Alexander, whom Julius III. made a Cardinal 1551. The Father and Son were buried in one grave beyond

(b) 16 Henry VIII.

X

the

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the Tiber, in St. Mary's Church, with this Inscription on their Tomb.

*Laurentii tituli S. Mariæ Transhyberim patris,  
& Alexandri S. Lucie in Silice filii ex legitimo  
matrimonio ante Sacerdotium suscepti, ex nobili  
Campegiorum Bononensium familia, S. R. E.  
Cardinalium, ossa, ex eminenti loco anno salutis  
1571, huc translata, in unum requiescunt.*

### XXXV. NICHOLAS SHAXTON<sup>c</sup>.

**D**OCTOR of Divinity and Master of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, which he alienated the first year of Edward VI. President of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and Treasurer of Sarum. On the Deprivation of Campegius, he was made Bishop in his room, and consecrated at St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster the 11th of April, 1535. When Queen Mary ascended the Throne, he was deprived along with Latimer and the other Bishops, but not having firmness enough to endure their fiery sufferings, he recanted in a Sermon he preached when Anne Askew was burnt. He was made suffragan to the Bishop of Ely, and died at Cambridge, August the 4th, 1556, and was buried in the Chapel of Gonville Hall.

(c) 26 Henry VIII.

### XXXVI.

XXXVI. JOHN SALCOT,  
ALIAS CAPOND.

**H**E was Doctor of Laws in Cambridge, Abbot of Hyde, and consecrated Bishop of Bangor the 19th of April 1534, was translated to Sarum August the 14th 1539; he died October the 6th, 1557, and is buried in the south part of the Choir, behind the Bishop's Throne.

## XXXVII. JOHN JEWEL.

**W**AS Born May the 22d, 1522, at Buden in the parish of Berinerber, in Devonshire; after he had passed school learning, he was entered at Merton College, Oxon, where taking his degrees he became a noted Tutor, and Rhetoric Professor, which office he discharged for seven years with great applause. During the life time of Henry VIII. he was secretly a Protestant, and on the death of that Prince, publicly declared himself such. When the celebrated Peter Martyr was made Divinity-Professor in Oxford, Jewel became

(d) 31 Henry VIII.

(e) 2 Elizabeth.

much attached to him, and being very expert at short-hand, assisted the professor in his disputation with Tresham, Cheadsey and Philips about the real presence.

During the reign of Edward VI. he was very active in spreading the reformation, and consequently had nothing to expect on the Accession of Mary; accordingly before any order was sent from Court, the fellows of his College officiously expelled him; whereupon he withdrew to Pembroke College, where his Pupils and many others resorted to him for instruction. "Queen Mary and her council making specious promises of forcing no man's conscience, surprised him into a subscription of some papal errors; but in this not being thought sincere, to avoid falling into inquisitors hands, he left the university and retired to London, where Sir Nicholas Throgmorton provided him with money and a ship to convey him beyond sea.

Going to Franckfort, he found Dr. Sandys afterwards Archbishop of York and other exiles, with whom he joined, and the first Sunday after his arrival, in a most pathetic manner, after Sermon, bewailed his Apostacy, and heartily asked pardon of God and the Church he had offended. Martyr shortly after  
invited



invited him to Strasburgh, where he kept a kind of College for learned men, of which Mr Jewel was made Vice-Master. In 1558 Mary being dead he returned to England, and was one of the 16 Divines who disputed in Westminster Abbey, and the next year was made a Commissioner to visit different Dioceses and purge them of Popery. In 1560 on the first of January he was consecrated Bishop of Sarum.

His excellent Apology for the Church of England came out in 1562, written in elegant Latin. When the Queen visited Oxford in 1565, Bishop Jewel attended her, and moderated the Divinity disputations held in her presence. After a most exemplary life of Virtue he quitted this world, September the 25th, 1571, at Monckton Farley, in the fiftieth Year of his Age.

He built a Library adjoining the Cathedral, which his successor, Dr. Gheast, furnished with Books.

### XXXVIII. EDMUND GHEAST<sup>f</sup>.

**W**AS born at Afferton in Yorkshire, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge. January the 21st, 1559, he was

(f) 14 Eliz.

confe-

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consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and made Almoner to the Queen. He was translated to Sarum December the 24th, 1576, died the 28th of February, 1578, and lies buried between Wyville and Jewel. The following Inscription is on a brass plate.

*Edmundus Geste Sacræ Theologiæ Professor, Cantabrigiensis, Episcopus Roffensis, munere laudabiliter summi Elemosinarii regum nummorum liberaliter annos plusquam duodecim perfunctus est, postea vero quam a serenissima Regina Elizabetha translatus quinquennium huic Episcopatu Sarum, ad Dei gloriam honorifice, ad ecclesiæ ædificationem fructuose, ad suam commendationem egregie præfuisse, magno suo commodo & majore luctu suorum, vitam laudabilem cum meliore morte commutavit. Bonorum, quæ habuit neque nulla neque nimia, magnam partem cognatis & amicis, majorem pauperibus, maximam famulis domesticis legavit; et ingentem optimorum librorum vim, quantum vir unacapere bibliotheca potest, perpetuo studiorum usui in hac Ecclesia conservandam destinavit. Huic igitur ornatissimo & doctissimo & seni & Præfuli, ultimo die Februarii, A. D. 1578, ætatis vero suæ 63; vita pie defuncto Egidius Esfcourt Armiger, alter illius testamenti Executor hoc Monumentum ad tanti viri memoriam*

*riam retinendam, ad suam in illum observantiam  
testificandum posuit.*

## XXXIX. JOHN PIERSE.

**W**AS Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxon; he presided over this See 10 years, and was Almoner all that Time, at length in 1588 he was translated to York.

XL. JOHN COLDWELL<sup>h</sup>.

**A**FTER a vacancy of three years, John Coldwell was made Bishop: He was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, took a Degree in Physic, and was made Dean of Rochester. December the 26th, 1591 he was consecrated Bishop of Sarum, died in October 1596, and lies buried near Jewel. He was the only Bishop of Salisbury that was married.

XLI. HENRY COTTON<sup>i</sup>.

**W**AS the Son of Sir Richard Cotton, Baronet, and born at Warblington in Hants, educated in Magdalen College, Oxon,

(g) 20 Eliz.

(h) 34 Eliz.

(i) 40 Eliz.

and

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and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; he was consecrated the 12th of November, 1598, along with the Bishops of Gloucester, Exeter, and Bangor, and after a vacancy of two years advanced to this Sec. He died May the 7th, 1615, being almost 70 years old.

### XLII. ROBERT ABBOT<sup>k</sup>.

**A**BBOT was Doctor and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and Provost of Baliol College; he was a strenuous oppugner of Popery, and thereby merited the Episcopate of Sarum, to which he was consecrated the 3d of December, 1615. There are but two instances in this kingdom of one Brother being a Bishop and another an Archbishop of Canterbury at the same time, which happened to the Abbots, and also to Seffridus, one being Bishop of Chichester, and the other Archbishop of Canterbury.

### XLIII. MARTIN TOTHERBY<sup>l</sup>.

**W**AS consecrated April the 19th, 1618; died in March, 1619, and was interred in the Church of All Souls, Lombard-street, London, with this Epitaph.

(k) 13 Jac. I.

(l) 16 Jacob. I.

DEPO

## DEPOSITUM.

*R. in Christo Patris ac D. D. Martini Fotherby, olim Sarisburiensis Episcopi; qui ex antiqua & vere generosa de Grimsey magna, in Com. Lincoln. familia oriundus. Cantabrigiam inde accitus, & Collegii S. Trinitatis socius, meritisissime cooptatus, singulis atque ordine summis Academiae gradibus est insignitus. Hic postquam celebris Ecclesiae Cathedralis & Metropolitanae Christi Cantuarensis Praebendarius annos 22 perdurasset, tandem per Serenissimum regem Jacobum, cui & a sacris erat, ad Episcopatum Sarum evectus est. Vixit omni scientiarum humanarum, divinarum genere vir instructissimus; concionator idem disertissimus; haeresin & hypocrisim validissime perosus; vitaeq; ac morum tum gravitate, tum suavitate eximius; exteriori corporis decore spectabilis; politiori sermonis elegantia praestans; potioribus animi dotibus adornatus; memoria nempe fideli, ingenio faelici, judicio acri, & in rerum administratione prudentia admirabili; omnibus sane numeris, quos humana capit conditio adeo consummatus, ut vel primariis viris facile exaequandus, nullis exuperandus esset. Adversus Atheos doctissimum opus instituit, cujus auspiciū & quasi vestibulum, Londini, heu moriens! typis mandandum reliquit. Corpus hic sepulchro donari petiit*

Y

*sub*

*sub beata resurrectionis spe; spiritum ipse suum  
immortalem, patri spirituum pie placideque red-  
didit, undecimo Martii anno, aerae Christianae  
1619, aetatis suae, 60.*

#### XLIV. ROBERT TOUNSON<sup>m</sup>,

**H**E was born in St. Botolph's Parish, in Cambridge, and was Fellow of King's College there, and Chaplain to King James I. He was Dean of Westminster, and consecrated Bishop of Sarum, July the 9th, 1620, and dying the 15th of May, 1621, was interred in Westminster Abbey.

#### XLV. JOHN DAVENANT<sup>n</sup>.

**W**AS born in Watling-Street, London, but descended from the Davenants of Sible-Henningham, in Essex. On the 4th of July, 1587, he was admitted Pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1609 he was elected Margaret Professor, and in 1614, was admitted Master of his College, and was one of the eminent Divines that King James I. sent to the Synod of Dort, in 1618. On his return he was raised to the See of Sarum on

(m) 28 Jacob. I.

(n) 19 Jacob. I.

the Death of his Brother-in-law, Dr. Tounson. In a Sermon preached before the King at Whitehall, in 1631, he meddled with the Predestinarian Controversy, which being contrary to his Majesty's express declaration, he incurred his displeasure, and was summoned to answer for it before the Privy-Council, but dismissed after some Questions, and a submission on his part. He published many Pieces of Polemic divinity, and died of a Phthisis, April the 20th, 1641, just before he saw the ruin of Church and State. The following Inscription is over his Monument in Salisbury Cathedral.

MONUMENTORUM OMNIUM.

*Johannis Davenanti minime perenne, quid loquatur audi. Natus Londini, A. C. 1572, Maii die 20. Cantabrigiæ in Collegio reginali bonis literis operam fœlicem dedit; cujus cum societate esset meritissimo donatus, ætatemque & doctrinæ & morum gravitate superaret, cum nondum plures quam 36 annos numerasset, D. Margaritæ in S. Theologia professor est electus, celebremque prius Cathedram longe ornatiorē reddidit; intra quadriennium mox Collegii sui Præsidens factus est, cui dubium rector an Benefactor profuerit magis; tum vero a serenissimo, & in rebus theologicis, perspicacissimo*

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*ſpicaciſſimo rege Jacobo, honorifice miſſus Synodo Dordracenſi magna pars interfuit: Tandem hujusce Diocæſeos Sarisburienſis Episcopus, anno 1621, die Novemb. 8. conſecratus eſt. Cui velut vivum exemplar antiquitatis venerandæ, univerſas primitivi præſulis partes explevit, atque ita per 20 pene annos huic Eccleſiæ præſuit, ſummo tum bonorum omnium, tum etiam hoſtium conſenſu optimus, & vel inde ſæliciſſimus, quod ruinam ſedis, cum ſuperèſſe per ætatem non potuit, prius quam oculis conſpiceret, vivere deſierit, anno ſcilicet Chriſti 1641. Aprilis die 20.*

### XLVI. BRIAN DUPPA.

**N**Otwithstanding the civil diſcords Charles I. took care to provide for the ſucceſſion in the Church. Duppa was born at Leviſham in Kent, 1589, and educated as King's ſcholar, at Weſtminſter School, and in May 1605, was elected Student of Chriſt-Church, Oxon. He became Chaplain to the Earl of Dorſet, and was made Dean of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, in 1629. In 1634 he was appointed Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, and tranſlated from Chicheſter to Sarum in 1641. We are told,

(o) 17 Car. I.

he



he assisted King Charles, along with Doctor Gauden, in composing the *ENEMY BAPTIZM*, or Pourtraiture of that Prince in his sufferings. The subsequent confusions prevented his receiving any emolument from his See. When the King was at Oxford, he waited on him, and was with him during his imprisonment in the isle of Wight. When his royal Master was basely murdered, the good Bishop retired to Richmond, where he spent his time in great devotion and solitude, until the Restoration, when his sufferings and merits were considered, and he promoted to Winchester.

XLVII. HUMPH. HENCHMAN<sup>P</sup>.

**O**UR Prelate was Precentor of Sarum, and assisted Charles II, both with his courage and advice at the battle of Worcester. At the Restoration he was advanced to this Diocese, and consecrated October the 28th, 1660, and translated to London September the 15th, 1663.

XLVIII. J O H N E A R L<sup>9</sup>.

**E**ARL was Fellow of Merton College, Oxon, Chancellor of Sarum, and after Bishop of Worcester and Dean of Westminster.

(p) 12 Car. II.

(q) 15 Car. II.

In

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In the Rebellion he retreated to Antwerp, and on the King's return was promoted to Sarum 1663. He died of the Stone at Oxford November the 17th 1665, aged 65, and lies buried near the Altar in Merton Chapel, with this Inscription.

*Amice, si quis hic sepultus est, roges; illi qui nec meruit unquam, nec quod magis est, habuit inimicum. Qui potuit in aula vivere, & mundum spernere, concionator educatus inter principes & ipse facile princeps inter concionatores; Evangelista indefessus, Episcopus pientissimus, ille qui una cum sacratissimo rege cujus & juvenilium studiorum & animae Deo charae curam a beatissimo patre demondatam gessit; nobile ac religiosum exilium est passus: Ille qui Hookeri ingentis Politiam Ecclesiasticam, ille qui Caroli Martyris ΕΙΣΟΡΑ ΚΑΙΘΑΥΡΗ volumen, quo post Apocalypsim divinus nullum, legavit orbi, sic Latine redditus, ut uterque unius. Fidei defensor, patriam adhuc retineat majestatem. Si nomen ejus necdum tibi suboleat, Lector, nomen ejus, ut unguenta preciosa; Johannes Earle Eboracensis, serenissimo Carolo secundo regii Oratorii Clericus, Ecclesiae aliquando Westmonasteriensis Decanus, deinde Wigorniensis, tandem Sarisburiensis & nunc triumphantis Angelus, Obiit Oxonii Nov. 17. A. D. 1665. Æde Christi*

*Christi hic in socium accitus. Ver magnum, ut  
reflorescat, expectare.*

# XLIX. ALEXANDER HYDE.

**W**AS son of Sir Laurence Hyde, and born in the City of Salisbury; he was fellow of new College Oxon, and Dean of Winchester, and by the interest of his kinsman, Lord Clarendon, promoted to this See, and consecrated at Oxford, December the 3d, 1665. He died August the 22d, 1667.

# L. SETH WARD.

**W**AS the second son of John Ward, Attorney at Law, at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire; after a school education, he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge. In 1644, he in conjunction with Mr. Peter Gunning, Dr. Isaac Barrow and John Barwick, drew up a treatise against the Covenant, and the same year was deprived of his fellowship, whereupon he retired to the family of Ralph Freeman, of Aspenden hall, Esq; whose children he instructed and where he remained until 1649, He was appointed Sairlian Professor

(r) 17 Car. II.

(f) 19 Car. II.

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of Astronomy on the dismissal of Mr. Greaves, to hold which he was obliged to take the Covenant or Engagement.

Bishop Brounrig, during the troubles, resided mostly at Sunning in Berkshire, where Mr. Ward visited him, and was elected Dean of Exeter by his Lordship's means, and collated thereto 1656, and after the Restoration was confirmed therein and installed 1660.

He was one of the founders of the royal society, and for a long time second President of the same. After different Preferments he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter 1662, and in 1667 was translated to Sarum. The Episcopal Palace of the latter he repaired at the expence of 2000 pounds, and contributed largely towards making the river Avon navigable from Christ-church to Salisbury. Under the Article Beauchamp, we observed that he was the first Chancellor of the order of the Garter, it continued with the Bishops till the time of Cardinal Campegius, who disobliging Henry VIII. in protracting his divorce, lost this privilege and his Bishoprick. It was then 89 years annexed to the See of Sarum, and for 132 years continued in lay hands, when Bishop Ward solicited Charles II. to restore it, which

which he was pleased to do after the death of Sir Henry de Vic.

The College of Matrons built by our Bishop is a permanent monument of his Charity and munificence. Ten widows of Clergymen are here entertained, with a very comfortable provision, the Dean and Chapter, and Bishop electing alternately. This inscription is over the Entrance.

D. O. M.

*Collegium hoc Matronarum*

*Humillime dedicavit*

*Sethus Episcopus Sarum*

*Anno Domini*

1682.

In 1683 he had a smart Contest with his Dean, Dr. Peirce, about the right of bestowing Prebends; the former had refused the son of the latter one, whereupon the Dean with abundance of learning and wrath in several curious and valuable Tracts endeavoured to deprive the Bishop of the disposal of any, by asserting the King's sovereign right. However the affair was determined against the Dean by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and he obliged to ask pardon. He departed this life the 6th of January, 1689, in the 72d year of his

Z

age,

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age, and lies interred in the South cross Isle, of Salisbury Cathedral, with a very long Inscription, the sum of which is before given.

### LI. GILBERT BURNET:

**W**AS born at Edinburgh, and at a proper age sent to the College of Aberdeen where he made an extraordinary progress in Learning. Though he was offered considerable preferments at home, yet he chose to travail abroad. At his return he was made Professor of Divinity in Glasgow. Thro' the quarrel between the Dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale he was obliged to quit his Professor's chair, and also lost the place of Chaplain to the King. Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls, appointed him his preacher, notwithstanding the opposition of the Court. In 1679 he published the first Volume of that excellent work, the History of the Reformation. His conduct at the time the bill of exclusion was under debate, however upright, could not secure him from the resentment of James II. when he came to the throne he was deprived of his preferments, and got leave to go abroad, in which tour he visited the most

(t) 1 Guliel. III.

remark-

remarkable places in Europe; he then resolved to settle in some part of the United Provinces, but was called by the Prince and Princess of Orange to the Hague, and taken into their most secret councils. It cannot be denied, but that by his writings and advice he was very instrumental in bringing about the Revolution.

When King William was settled, he soon found an opportunity to reward Dr. Burnet, by conferring on him this See, to which he was consecrated March the 31st, 1689. Here he continued to discharge his Pastoral care with an assiduity that would not have disgraced the Primitive Teachers. In 1698 he was appointed Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester; which office he declined, but was after prevailed on to accept of, but the Prince died in two years. This eminent Prelate died of a Pleurisy the seventeenth day of March 1715, being in the 72d year of his Age, and was interred in the Parish Church of St. James, Clerkenwell, London.

LII. WILLIAM TALBOT<sup>u</sup>.

**W**AS Dean of Worcester and from thence promoted to the See of Oxford, and the 23d of April 1715, translated to Salisbury, and after six years, removed to Durham.

LIII. RICHARD WILLIS<sup>w</sup>.

**W**ILLIS was formerly fellow of All Souls College Oxford, and after Dean of Lincoln, in 1721 he was translated from Gloucester to Sarum, and from thence to Winchester.

LIV. BENJAMIN HOADLY<sup>x</sup>.

**W**AS born at Westram in Kent, November the 14, 1676, and after being educated under his Father's Care, entered St. Catherine hall Cambridge. In 1704 he had the rectory of St. Peter's Poor in London conferred on him; he continued a firm Advocate for civil and religious Liberty, which in 1709 produced a Vote of thanks from the house of Commons. In 1715 he was appointed Bishop of Bangor, and two years after preaching his

(u) 1 George I.      (w) 8 George I.      (x) 10 George I.  
famous



famous Sermon before the King,——On the Nature of the Kingdom, or Church of Christ—— so great offence was taken at the Doctrines therein delivered, that it was resolved to proceed against him in Convocation. This occasioned the famous *Bangorian Controversy*; but the King did not suffer them to proceed. In 1721 he was translated to Hereford, and in 1723 to Salisbury, and in 1734 removed to Winchester, where he died the 17th of April, 1761, aged 85. His Lordship's writings are very numerous, and as valuable for their Language as the Topics there treated.

#### LV. THOMAS SHERLOCK.

**W**AS Son of Dr. William Sherlock, and born in London 1678; from Eton School he removed to St. Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and in 1704 on the resignation of his Father, was appointed Master of the Temple. Dr. Dawes being promoted to the See of York in 1714, Dr. Sherlock succeeded him in the Mastership of Catharine Hall. Having obtained the Deanry of Chichester in 1716, he soon after made his appearance in Print, and

(y) 8 George II.

was

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was at the head of the opposition to the Bishop of Bangor. His discourses on Prophecy against Anthony Collins were very seasonable and well received. In 1728 he succeeded his old Antagonist Dr. Hoadly in the Bishoprick of Bangor, as he did also that of Salisbury in 1738, and in 1748 he was advanced to the See of London.

### LVI. JOHN GILBERT.

**W**AS educated at Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Landaff: he succeeded Dr. Sherlock in the Bishoprick of Salisbury, in 1748, and in 1757 was translated to the See of York.

### LVII. JOHN THOMAS.

**O**N the Translation of Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, was removed to this See, and 1761 to that of Winchester.

### LVIII. ROBERT DRUMMOND.

**W**AS advanced from the Bishoprick of St. Asaph to Salisbury, where he did not continue a year before he was translated to the Archiepiscopal chair of York.

(a) 22 George II.

(b) 34 George II.

### LIX. JOHN

LIX. JOHN THOMAS<sup>c</sup>.

**W**AS made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1743, and the next year removed to Lincoln, and in 1761 to the See of Salisbury, and died in 1766. He lies interred in his Cathedral, with the following Inscription.

*Juxta hoc Marmor  
Situs est Corpus  
Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris  
JOHANNIS THOMAS, S. T. P.  
Primò Asaphensis,  
Tum Lincolnienfis,  
Postea verò Sarisburiensis  
Episcopi,  
Et Nobilissimi Ordinis de Periscelide  
Cancellariü.  
Vixit Annos 75.  
Obiitque XX<sup>o</sup> die Julii.  
A. D. 1766.*

LX. JOHN HUME<sup>d</sup>.

**B**Rother-in-law to the Archbishop of York, on the death of Conybeare, in 1756, was made Bishop of Bristol, and in 1758 translated

(c) 1 George III.

(d) 1 George III.

to that

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to that of Oxford, and in 1766 to Salisbury, where he still continues.

### *Of the* CHORAL BISHOP.

**I**N the Cathedral of Sarum is a Monument in Stone of a Boy habited in Episcopal Robes, a Mitre on his head, and a Crofier in his hand. It lay long buried under the seats near the Pulpit, but on the removal of the latter, about the year 1680 it was discovered, and removed to the North part of the Nave; where at first it was covered with a wooden box, which precluding people's curiosity, was soon demolished, and iron cross-bars substituted in its place. Mr. John Gregory, who in 1683 was Chaplain to Dr. Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, took a good deal of pains in inquiring into the origin of so extraordinary a Monument, and accordingly drew up an Account in the manner of a Dissertation on the second Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel and the 16th verse;—Then Herod when he saw that he was mocked of the wise-men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth and slew all the Children that were in Bethlehem and in all the Coasts, from two years old and under, &c.—In this tract we have a great display of ori-

of oriental and other Literature; with an account of She-devils, Herod's death, and of sea-monsters, called *Episcopi piscis*, with other matters very remotely, if at all connected with the Subject; what really belongs to the point, not taking up more than two or three Pages. We are not to blame this learned Man for bad taste in this respect, it was the fashion of the times wherein he lived to be unmercifully prolix, and outrageous Quoters of as much Greek, Latin and Arabic as they knew.

Whatever relates to this Monument is to be found in that part of the Romish Office, called — *PROCESSIONALE SECUNDUM USUM SARUM*. Upon St. Nicholas's day, the 6th of December, the Children of the Choir elected from among themselves a Bishop, whom we shall call the Choral Bishop; the *ENGLISH FESTIVAL*, folio 55, gives the reason why this Saint's day was chosen above that of any other for this Election. —“ It is sayed, that his Fader hyght Epiphanius, and his Moder Joanna, &c. when he was born they made hym christen, and caled hym Nycolas, that is a mannes name, but he kepeth the Name of a child, for he chose to kepe vertues, meekness and simpleness and without malice. Also

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we rede while he lay in his cradel, he fasted Wednesday and Friday, these days he woulde souke but ones of the day, and therewyth held him plesed. Thus he lyved all his lyfe in vertues with this childes name, and therefore Children don hym worship before all other Saints."

From this day until that of Innocents at night, the Choral Bishop had the Name and held the State of a Bishop, as did the rest of the Children that of Prebends: The same service usually performed by the Bishop, the Mass excepted, with the Dean and Prebends, was done by the Choral Bishop and his Canons, on the Eve and Holiday. Processions constitute not the least striking part of the Romish religion; on these occasions they carry the image of some Saint, the Priests going before with burning Tapers in their hands, and dressed in their clerical habits; these raree-shows, as a certain Traveller justly entitles them, are thought to be the most powerful means to avert danger, or remove any calamity. The reader will probably be pleased to know the reasons of their Institution, from Durandus, one of the most celebrated Popish Writers. — Processions, says he, are in imitation of the Israelites deliverance from

Fovv-

Egyptian bondage; as that people were saved from Pharaoh by the hand of Moses, so were we by that of Christ: As Moses received the Tables of the Covenant from Mount Sinai, and carried them before the people, so the Priest takes the Gospels from the Altar and carries them. A light of fire guided them, and that of tapers us. They bore before their companies Ensigns, we Crucifixes, &c. — Whoever is curious enough to see this analogy extended, may peruse Durand. Ration. Div. Offic. Lib. 4. cap. 6. sect. 14.

I do not find that any image was carried on the occasion we are treating of. On the Eve the procession began, they advanced to the Altar of the holy Trinity and all Saints, in their Copes, with burning Tapers in their hands; the Bishop began the following verses, which were alternately answered by the rest.

*“ Centum quadraginta quatuor millia qui empti sunt de terra; hi sunt qui cum mulieribus non sunt coinquinati, virgines enim permanserunt. Ideo regnant cum Deo, & agnus Dei cum i'is. Hi empti sunt ex omnibus primitiis Deo & Agno & in ore eorum non est inventum mendacium.”*

Then all the Boys sang this Prose.

*“ Sedentem in superne majestatis arce, &c. Adorant humillime proclamantes ad te, Sancte,*

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*Sabaoth rex, &c. Cum illis unde viginti quinque, &c.* While this was singing the Bishop fumes the Altar and the image of the holy Trinity, and after that says with a low voice, “*Lætamini in Domino, & exultate justi:*” The Response is, “*Et gloriamini omnes recti corde.*” Then follows the Collect, the same as in our Church.—“*Deus cujus hodierna die præconium innocentes martyres non loquendo sed moriendo confessi sunt; omnia in nobis vitiorum mala mortifica, ut fidem tuam quam lingua nostra loquitur, etiam moribus vita fateatur, &c.*”—O Almighty God, who out of the mouths of babes and sucklings has ordained strength, and made infants to glorify thee by their deaths; mortify and kill all vices in us, and so strengthen us by thy Grace, that by the innocency of our lives and the constancy of our faith, even unto death, we may glorify thy holy name, &c.

In their return from the Altar, the Præcentor or Chanter began, “De Sta Maria, and the others answer. The Procession was made into the West door, and in such Order, that the Dean and Canons were foremost, the Chaplains next, and in the last and highest place, the Choral Bishop and his little Prebends. The Bishop then takes his seat, and the rest dispose themselves on the highest benches,



ches, the resident Canons bearing the incense, and the minor Canons the Tapers. From this time till the end of the next day's procession, no Clerk, let his condition be what it will, was to take any of the highest seats. The Bishop continuing in his place says this Verse; "*Speciosus forma præ filiis hominum.*" Resp.— "*Diffusa est gratia in Labris tuis.*" — Then follow some prayers, after which the Crucifix-bearer receives the Bishop's staff, and begins this Antiphony. — "*Princeps Ecclesiæ pastor ovilis, cunctam plebem tuam benedicere digneris, cum mansuetudine & charitate humiliare vos ad benedictionem.*" The Chorus answers, — "*Deo gratias.*" The Crucifix-bearer delivers the staff, and the Bishop crossing himself says— "*Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.*" Resp. "*Qui fecit cælum & terram.*" Again crossing his breast, he says— "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum ex hoc nunc & usque in seculum.*" Then turning to his Clergy and lifting up his Arm, he says — "*Crucis signo vos configno,*" and to the people, — "*vestra sit tuitio;*" to the Altar, "*Quos nos emit,*" — laying his hand on his breast, — "*redemit suæ carnis pretio.*" Resp. "*Amen.*" The Choral Bishop begins the Completorium, or Complyn, and turning to the Choir pronounces this blessing; — "*Benedicat*

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*dicat vos omnipotens Deus, Pater & filius & spiritus sanctus."*

Perhaps we may be thought to have been too particular in the preceding account; if so, we have only the curiosity of the matter to alledge in excuse. The people were so pleased with these ceremonies of the choral Bishop and his little Chapter, that the Church was greatly crowded, and often occasioned inconveniences, which gave rise to this Statute of Sarum; — That no one under pain of the greater Excommunication, should interrupt or press upon the Children at their procession, or in any part of their Service, &c.

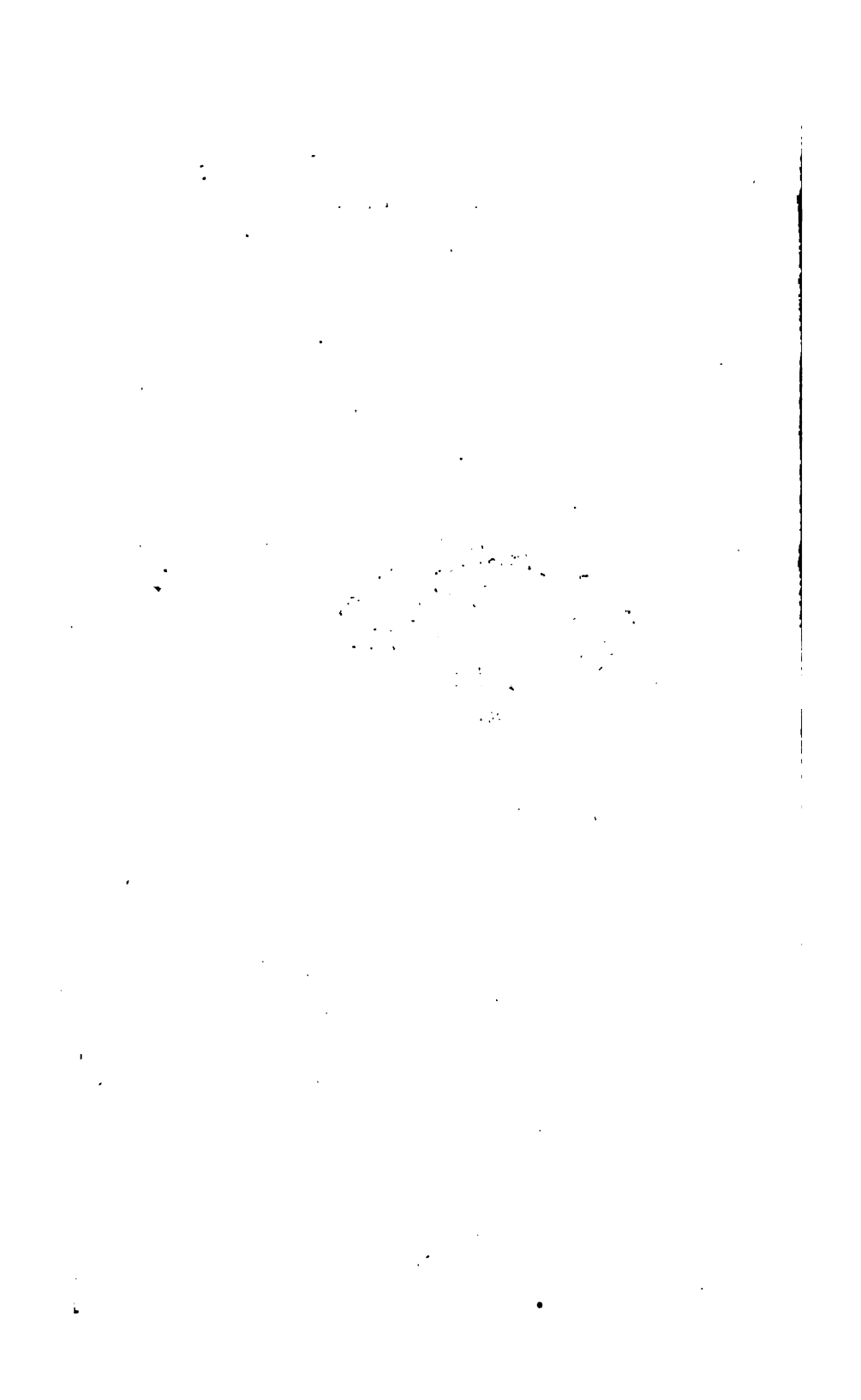
Mr. Gregory further observes from Molanus, that the Choral Bishop received Rents, Capons, and such like annually, and in the Church of Cambray, even disposed of a prebend; and by the Statute of Sarum held Visitations, and had other Prerogatives. If he died within the Month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp, and he was buried, as all other Bishops are, in his ornaments, as by the monument before-mentioned appears.

There remains but one thing more to observe, and this a monster lying at his feet, with his head reflex on his tail; this seems to be

to be a dragon, and to allude to that passage in the Psalms, where it says, thou shalt tread on the Lion and Dragon, meaning thereby the Faithful, or Children of God.

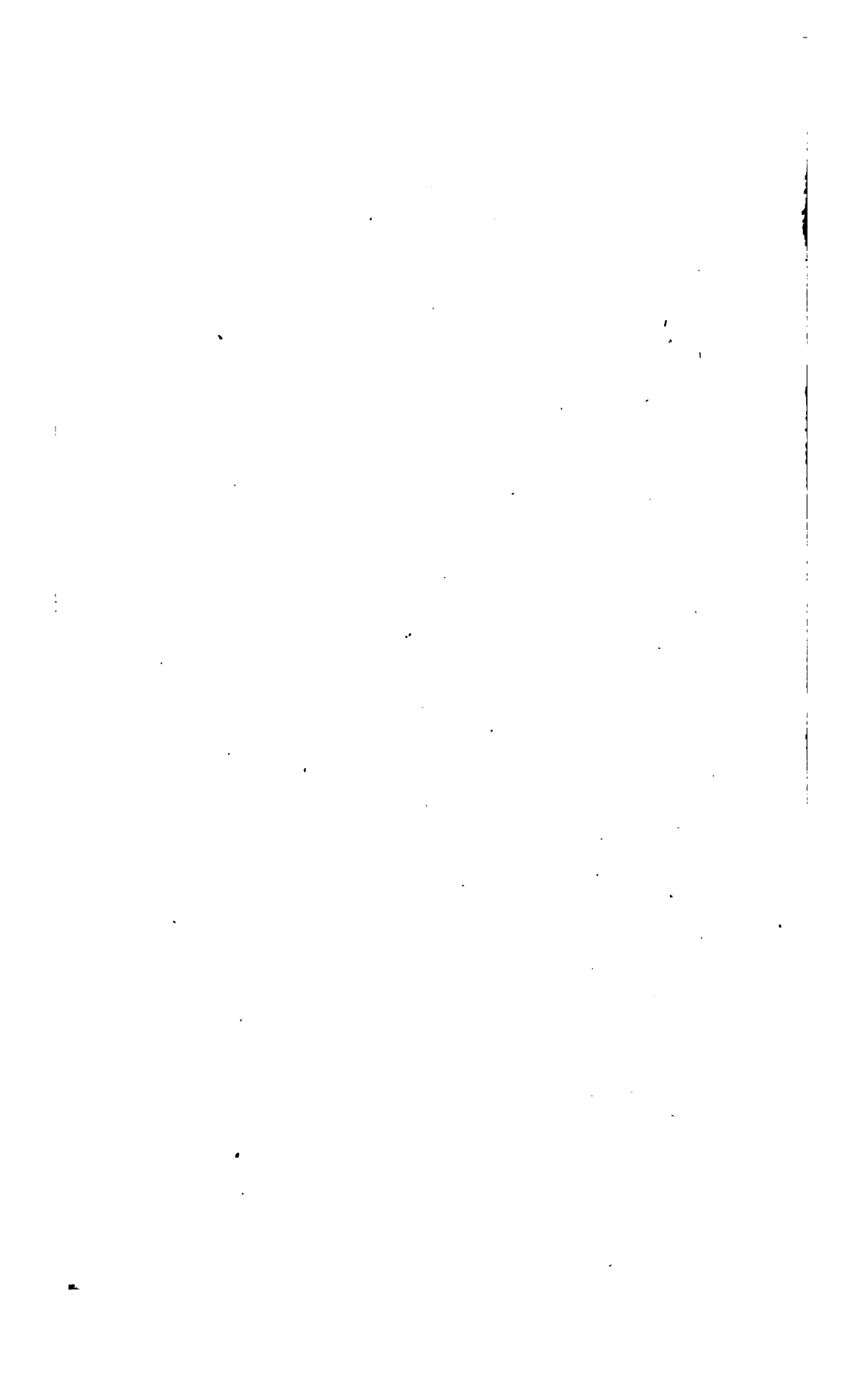


RICHEs



**R I C H E S**  
**O F T H E**  
**C A T H E D R A L.**

Register and Inventory of the Jewels and  
Riches belonging to the Cathedral Church  
of Sarum, made by Master Thomas Robert-  
son, Treasurer of the same Church, in the  
year 1536. 28 Hen. VIII.



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*Register and Inventory of the Jewels and Riches  
belonging to the Cathedral Church of Sarum,  
made by Master Thomas Robertson, Treasurer  
of the same Church, in the year 1536. 28  
Hen. VIII.*

I M A G I N E S.

**A**N image of God the Father with our  
Saviour young, of silver and gilt with  
gold, ornate with red stones, weighing 74  
ounces.

Another of our Lady silver and gilt, with  
precious stones, the gift of Radulphus de  
Stratford, *quondam Thesaurarius bujusce Ecclesiæ*,  
weighing 50 ounces.

Another grate and fair ymage of our Lady  
sitting in a chair, on her head is a crown of  
silver, set about with stones and pearls, and  
about her neck a Droiche depending thereby,  
and in her hand a sceptre. Her child sits in

her lap, and a cross in his hand, with large fair stones, very costly and fair to look upon, and a scripture, *Ex dono Johannis Norton.*

Relicks of St. Catharine enclosed in a head of silver, standing on a pedestal, brought from Rome by Maister Heytham.

A great ymage of the holy Seynt Oufmund, all of silver and gilt, ornate with stones of divers colours, and weighing 83 ounces.

*Item,* An arm of St. Thomas a Becket in a casket, and some other holy relicks.

Baculi Pastorales. A hede of a staff, copper and gilt.

*Item,* A hede, ornate with stones, silver and gilt, and three circles about the staff, wanting nine stones.

*Item,* Another, with one knop, and pearls and other stones; having an ymage of St. John the Baptist; wants sixteen stones and pearls and one socket, weighs 42 ounces.

*Item,* Two Staves covered with silver and gilt, having an image of our Lady, and a priest kneeling, with this scripture, *Ora pro nobis*; having also one knop with six buttresses and six windows in the midst; one of them wanting a Pinnacle and two little knops of Pinnacles, with one top of a window. The gift



gift of Rand. Argum, with this Scripture, *Benedictus Deus in donis suis.*

*Item*, Staves of Wood with branches of Vines in plates of silver upon them.

*Cista cum RELIQUIIS.*

A fair Chest curiously and cleanly made, covered with Cloth of Gold, with shields of Noblemen set with pearls, with Lock, Gemmels and key, silver and gilt.

*Item*, One fair Chest painted and gilded, with precious stones and knops of Glasse, broi-dered with Coral, seven of them wanting, and painted within like silver.

*Item*, Three other Chests very fair and or-nate with precious stones, with gemmels of silver and gilt.

*Item*, One Chest containing relicks of the eleven thousand Virgins in four purses, with this scripture, *Ex Done domini asserii.*

*Item*, Four chests covered with blue cloth, containing ten Corporasses, and divers relicks, of cypress wood, and ornate with arms.

*Item*, Five Corporasses Cases contained in a chest painted. Also divers chests, some with clasps and keys, and others having none; some covered with cloth of blue and silver,  
and

and others ornate with ivory, and Gemmels and Locks.

### P Y X I D E S.

A Pyx of Ivory bound above and beneath with silver and gilt, having a squared Steeple on the Top, with a Ring and a Rose, and an Escutcheon in the bottom, having within a case of Cloth of Gold, with J. H. S. on every side set with pearls.

*Item*, A round Pyx, silver and gilt, with the Sacrament, weighs eighteen ounces.

*Item*, A round Pyx of Chrystal, ornate with silver and gilt, containing the Relicks of St. Damafus and dyvers Seynts, weighing eight ounces.

*Item*, Another of Ivory bound with Copper, conteyning the chain wherwyth St. Catharine bound the Devil.

*Item*, Divers Pyxides of Ivory with clasps and without them, of silver, with many holy relicks.

### C R U C E S.

A double cross Flory of Gold and silver :  
It stands upon four Lions, and has part of our  
Saviour's

Saviovr's cross, with plates of gold and many stones of divers colours and pearls.

*Item*, A cross, containing a piece of that of St. Andrew's, and divers relicks with some of the precious hair of Seynt Peter, round in the head, stands upon a foot, with six stones red and blue, containing this Scripture in the back, *ex Ligno Domini & Sti Andreae*.

*Item*, A silver crucifix with a socket and knob, having two Inches long of the holy cross, there are the four Evangelists engraven, and a man kneeling with a Chalice in his hand; the whole weighs  $59 \frac{1}{2}$  ounces. With this Scripture, *Ex dono Jocelini de Bailul*.

*Item*, A little cross curiously ornate with relicks of St. Machabei, St. George and Innocents; it is like a quaterfoille.

*Item*, A great Cross silver and gilt, with ymages on the Crucifix, Mary and John, and of the left part of the Cross, wanting two flowers, and of the right part two flowers, and in the top three flowers, having four Evangelists in the four Corners; the foot hath a base with six images; the Coronation and the Salutation of our Lady, St. George and St. Hugh, the whole weighing 180 ounces.

*Item*, A cross, with Abraham offering up Isaac, and a lamb behind him, with an Angel wanting

wanting one Wing, and on the left side the Images of Abel and Cain, weighing 63 ounces and a quarter.

## C A L I C E S.

A Chalice, silver and gilt with a paten chased in the foot, with a written knop, and two gilded spoons, containing a Scripture, *Blessed be God*; with another in the bottom, *Gilberti Keymer*, it weighs 28 ounces.

*Item*, One great chalice, silver and gilt, with a paten weighing 76 ounces, with the Passion in the foot and the salutation of our Lady; and in the Paten the coronation of our Lady; with a scripture—*Pro nobis ora Domina, & in sanguine resta.*

*Item*, a Chalice, silver and gilt, with the image of a crucifix in the foot, with a Paten: Our Saviour sitting upon the Rainbow, with a Scripture, *Laudate Dominum in Ecclesia Sanctorum.*

*Item*, Eight other smaller Chalices, some curiously ornate and weighing 94 ounces.

## F E R E T R A.

A Feretrum, silver and gilt, with four Pillars and one Steeple, wanting a Pinnacle,  
having

## OF THE CATHEDRAL. 193

having one joint of St. Laurence and another of St. Simon, weighing 48 ounces.

*Item,* A Feretrum of Crystal, standing upon four pillars, with one plain foot, and a steeple in the height of the covering, ornate with red stones, and a round Byral in the other end, with holy relicks.

*Item,* One great Feretrum, silver and gilt, with one cross isle and one steeple in the middle and one cross in the top with 20 pinnacles, and an ymage of our Lady in one end, and an ymage of Seynt Martin in the other; it is set in a Table of wood and a thing in the middle to put in the Sacrament when it is born, weighing 503 ounces.

### C A N D E L A B R A.

A Candlestick, silver and gilt, with dyvers ymages, it stands on great feet with four towers, with a pike of silver on either of them. *Ex dono Wilk. de Longland.*

*Item,* Eight great and fair Candlesticks of Gold, they stand on bases pierced through like Windows, and curiously ornate with dyvers workings and chafings in each of them, weighing 642 ounces.

*Item*, Two Candlesticks silver and gilt, with this Scripture, *Orate Sancti pro anima Ricardi Poure, quondam Episcopi Sarum.*

*Item*, Four smaller Candlesticks with curious jewels and precious stones, the gift of Richard Durnford, with Armes on the Bases.

*Item*, One Candlestick, silver, with two knops, and four stones wanting.

#### PHILATERIA.

One Philatory of crystal, standing upon four feet, silver and gilt, having a Pinnacle in the height containing divers relicks.

*Item*, One Philatory, long, ornate with silver, having a knop of beryl in the middle of the height, standing on four feet, wanting a knop, and containing a tooth of St. Macarius.

*Item*, Three Philatories, silver and gilt, with four feet like a Bird, with five pinnacles, the sixth wanting; it is ornate with blue stones and beryls, and contains the jaw bone of St. Stephen, proto-martyr, and a finger of St. Agnes.

#### TABERNACULA *cum* RELIQUIIS.

A Tabernacle of Ivory, standing upon four feet, with two leaves, and an ymage of our  
Lady

## OF THE CATHEDRAL. 195

Lady in the middle, and the Salutation in one leaf, and the nativity of our Lady in the other.

*Item*, One Tabernacle of ivory, with two leaves, gemmels and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady.

*Item*, Two other Tabernacles of wood ornate with silver, with the breast bone of St. Eugenius and dyvers precious relicks.

### AMPULLÆ cum RELIQUIIS.

An Ampul of chrystal with a foot and covering of silver, containing a Toe of St. Mary-Magdalene, of the gift of Johannes Royson.

*Item*, Another of Chrystal, ornate in the foot and covering, silver and gilt, with one cross in the height, with blue stones, and containing a tooth of St. Anne.

*Item*, Six Ampuls having dyvers holy and precious relicks, as of St. Denys, St. Leonard and Britius.

### THURIBULA.

Two pair of Censers, silver and gilt, of bossed work, with four chains of silver, and every one of them a boss with two rings; having six

C c 2

windows

windows and six pinnacles, it weighs 42 ounces.

*Item*, Six pair of Censers as before, wanting three pinnacles, two bosses broken and two rings.

*Item*, Four pair of Censers, with leopards heads, with windows and pinnacles and chains; of the gift of Lady Hungerford.

*Item*, Two pair of Censers, with leopards heads, chains and bosses, and this Scripture, *Kyrie eleison, Chryste eleison*, of the gift of Jacobus Totworth.

#### C H R I S M A T O R I A .

A Chrismatory, silver and gilt, with four ymages and four buttresses, with two crosses and a crest.

*Item*, Three Chrismatories curiously enameled, and having each two pots for oyl and cream, with a Scripture, *Memoriale Nicholai Bburith*.

*Item*, Two Chrismatories, with pots.

#### C A S U L Æ & C A P Æ .

A Cope of white cloth of gold of baudekin, with an Orphery of blue Velvet, broidered with images and tabernacles of Gold, having  
in the



in the Morfe a lamb of silver, and in the hood the image of our Saviour.

*Item,* Ten Cheshbles of white Bawdkin, with leaves and hearts of Gold; others of Damask and flowers of Gold, with dyvers Albs and Tunicles.

*Item,* Six Copes of Satin, ornate in curious wyse, having in the morse red and white Roses of pearls.

*Item,* Six Copes of white Velvet, with Griffins and crowns of gold, with Orpherys of dyvers images, having in the morse the Salutation of our Lady, and the coronation of our Lady in the back. *Ex dono Raymondi Tyfdale.*

*Item,* Four Cheshbles of red cloth of gold, with Orpherys before and behind, set with pearls, blue, white and red, and plates of gold enamelled; having two Albes and one Stole.

*Item,* Two Cheshbles of red silk broidered with Falcons and Leopards of gold, with two Tunicles and three Albes; with divers Stoles and Fannons, some wanting an Annells. *Ex Dono Georgii Steane.*

*Item,* Seven Copes of red Velvet broidered with ymages and archangels, and also of Kings  
and

and Prophets, having in the Morſe, a Biſhop fitting *cum baculo paſtorali*.

*Item*, Four Copes of red Velvet broidered with Stars of gold, and in the hood the ymage of our Lady, of the gift of *Theophilus Debrifay*.

*Item*, Many Copes, powdered with Lyons, Oſtrages, Troifoils, Flower de Lucas and divers Armes, in number ſixteen.

#### M I T R A.

Four Mitres garniſhed with ſtones in a curious wyſe.

*Item*, Seven other Mitres ungarniſhed, and not ſo good as the reſt.

#### P E L V E S.

Four Baſons, with two Stems in the middle, with Trifoils within pounced, and chaſed in the miſt, with a Falcon of Gold, with this Scripture, *Non nobis, Domine, ſed tuo nomini. Ex dono Jobannes Sheppard.*

*Item*, A Fat of Silver for holy water, the gift of Margaret Kirkebey; alſo a ſaucer, a ſquared ſconce of ſilver, bordered with divers ſtones above and under; two phyals of Silver; a calefactory, ſilver and gilt, with divers Scriptures.

*Item,*

*Item*, Three fair Bafons, filver and gilt, chafed with nine double rofes in the circuit of one great rofe, with a Scripture, *Orate pro anima, Will. Normanton.*

S E R T A.

A garland of filver and gilt, fet about with ftones of divers colours, and a Cafe with two knops, fet with pearls.

*Item*, Four other Garlands ornate with Stones, and fet upon red Velvet, wanting three points, and eleven pearls. *Ex dono Aliciæ Petow.*

*Panni pro Summo* ALTARI.

A red cloth of gold, with Falcons of gold and a frontlet of the fame fuit, with two altar-cloths, one of Diaper.

*Item*, A purple cloth, with an ymage of the Crucifix, Mary and John, and other ymages of gold, with a divers frontlet, having in every end two white Leopards and two dragons facing them as going to engage, their tounge are done in curioufett wyfe.

*Item*, A cloth of purple and gold, with fome white, with an ymage of our lady, and Seynt Migell flaying Devils, his fword is of gold;

gold; there is also Hell and the flames, and the holy seynt dryving Satan into it; with a Scripture, *Orate pro animo Simonis Gaudenensis.*

*Item,* A cloth with white, with our lady and her son represented in the Clouds, and eight Angels in a circle round them.

*Item,* A costly cloth of Gold for high Altar for principal feasts, with ymages of the Trinity, our Lady, the four Evangelists, the Patriarchs, and Prophets; with divers Scriptures.

*Item,* A Cloth white with Trifoils, having the Salutation and Coronation of our Lady in a red Circle, and a frontlet of the same, with two cloths of Diaper. *Ex dono Edwardi Loughbarne.*

*Item,* A white cloth damask broidered with flowers of Gold, having an ymage of the Assumption of our Lady, and divers other ymages.

*Item,* A blue Velvet with ymages of souls coming out of Purgatory on all Soul's day; *Ex dono Richardi Cloterboke.*

*Item,* Two cloths of red Velvet, bordered with Catharine wheels, of diverse lengths and breadths, with a frontlet of the same work, pertaining to one of the Cloths.

*Item,* Two Cloths of purple colour, with beasts and birds; there are branches and leaves,  
and

and swans of gold, the gift of Philippa Dauntesey.

M O R S E.

Four Morfes of Copper and gilt, enamelled with images and flour-de luces.

*Item.* A morse, silver and gilt, and plated upon wood, like a quaterfoil.

*Item,* Two round Morfes with an ymage of God the father in the midst, embracing the Virgin Mary; in one side is our Saviour and St. Peter attending him.

*Item,* Four Morfes, silver and gilt, with Gemmels and branches of Vines; a large stone like a mannes eye is in one leaf; there is Eve eating the Apple in another leaf; having 68 stons of dyvers Colours.

*Item,* A morse of silver and gilt, having the four Evangelists, with a King richly attired and four Angels, with this Scripture. *Orate pro anima Georgii Carfidonii, & Alicie uxoris sue.*

Textus EVANGELIORUM.

A Text after John, gilt with gold and having precious Stones and the relicks of dyvers saints; *Ex Dño Huberti de Burgi Justiciarii Domini regis Henrici III.*

B 4

*Item;*

*Item*, A Text after Matthew, having images of St. Joseph and our Lady and our Saviour all in a bed of Straw, in every corner is the image of an Apostle.

*Item* a Text after St. Mark covered with a plate of Silver, having a Crucifix, with Mary and John and two Angels, one wanting both Wings, and the Crucifix wanting part of the left hand, and John wanting one of the hands. With a scripture, *Ex dono Rogeri de Burwardescot.*

*Item*, The Texts of Lent and Passion, of which beginneth in the second leaf, and the third covered with linnen cloth with a red rose, with a Scripture, *Judica meam causam, Domine.*

*Casula & Capæ viridis Coloris.*

A Cope of Green cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphery, having in the Morse a Vernacle, and written in the hood *Ex dono Thomæ Caverham.*

*Item*, A Cheshire of green bawdkin with two semacles and an orphery of needle-work, and a crucifix with Mary and John.

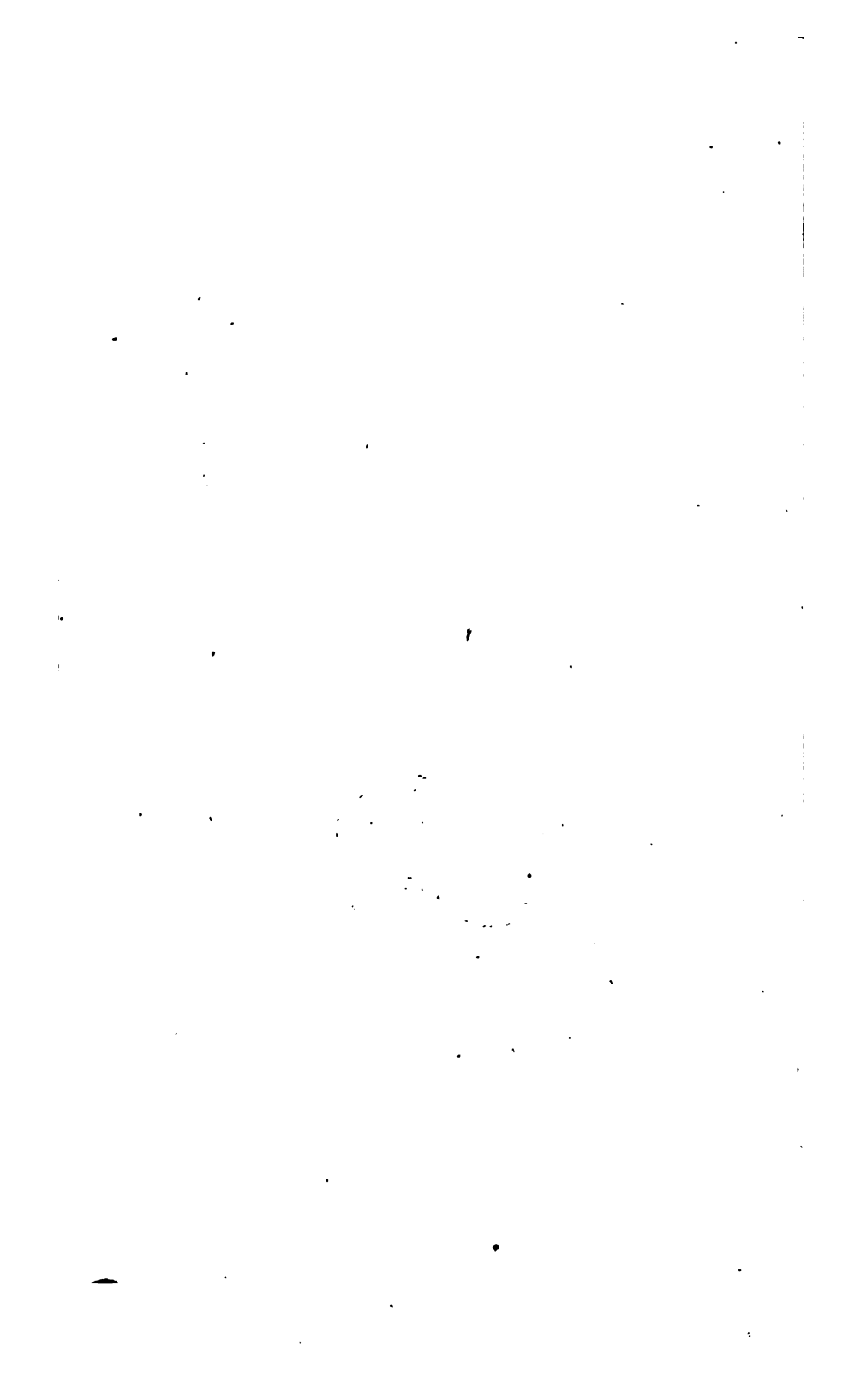
*Item*, A Cope of the same suit with a precious orphery, with ymages in Tabernacles and  
in the

in the Morfe, God almighty coming down to the blessed Virgin who lyes asleep.

*Item*, Another Cope of green cloth of gold, with images and Angels of Jesse; in the Morfe a face of mother of pearl, with the coronation of our Lady in the hood.

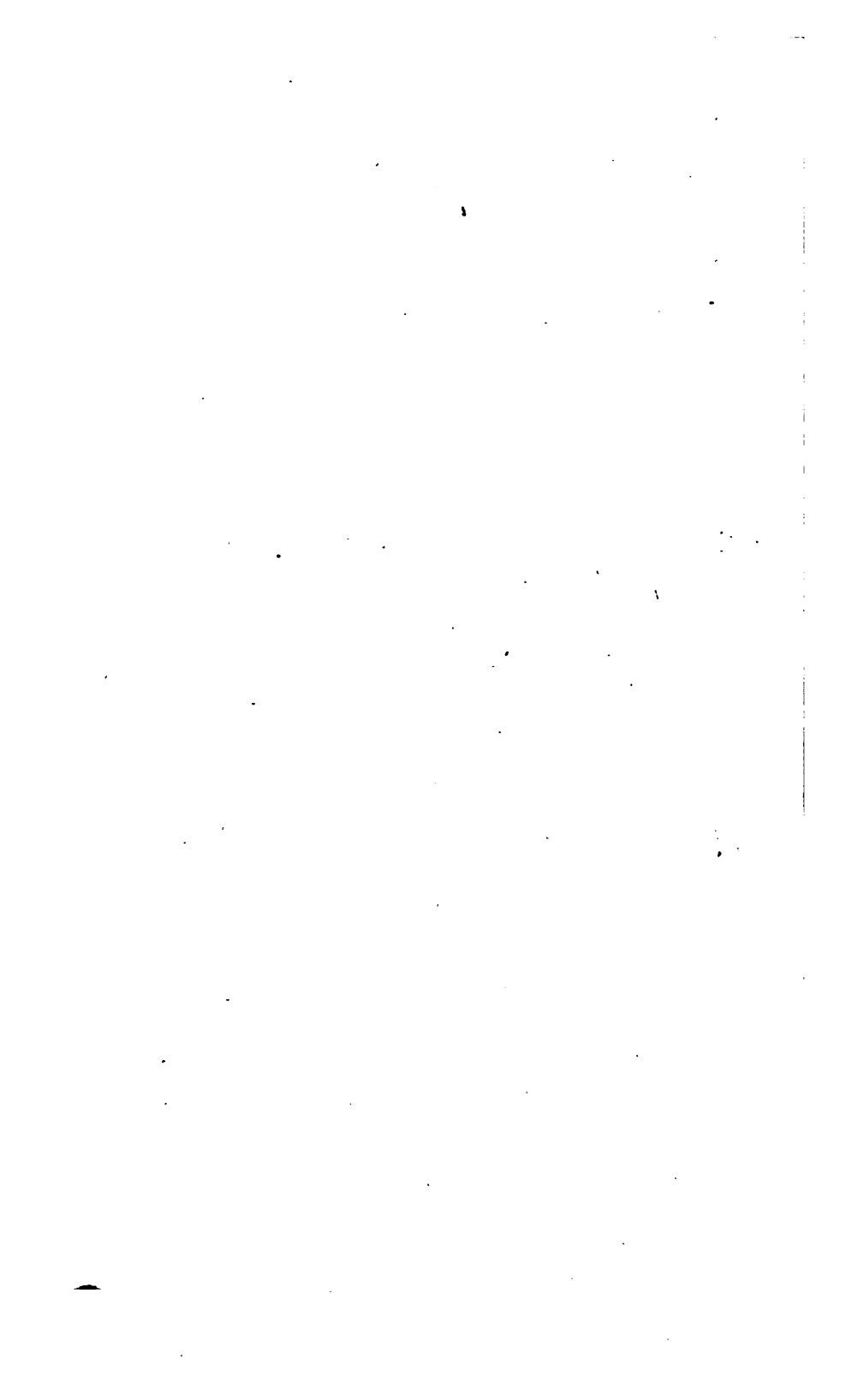
*Item*, Four Chefibles of green Bawdkin, with two Tunicles of one fuit, with Trees and birds of gold, with three Albes of divers Sorts.







THE  
LIVES of EMINENT MEN,  
N A T I V E S  
O F  
S A L I S B U R Y.



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THE  
LIVES of EMINENT MEN,  
NATIVES of SALISBURY.

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HUMPHREY BECKAM.

**I**T is of little importance where a man of Genius is born ; the place can add nothing to, whatever it may receive from, such a birth. Beckam's family originally came from a place of that name in the Hundred of Fordingbridge, but had for some generations resided in Salisbury, where Humphrey was born in 1588.

In early life the mind being free from the fetters of Education and Prepossession, displays its propensity without fear of censure, or the hope of praise ; indeed where the inclination is strong, no future institution can supersede or extinguish this natural bent. Beckam exemplified this ; his parents would have brought him up to the clothing business, which was what they were engaged in, had it been possible to alter a pre-disposition to another

ther Art. He was constantly shaping rude figures in wood and clay, instead of applying to his intended profession. This determined his father to place him with one Mr. Rosgrave a painter and carver in the city.

These Arts, particularly the last, had arrived at tolerable perfection, because more cultivated than others. The Church had constant occasion for Croziers, Crucifixes, Images of Saints, &c. But what animated Artists was the building of Sepulchres, and the expensive Decorations of Monuments. We shall alledge two instances extremely curious, and illustrative of what is advanced. From Sir William Dugdale's Warwickshire, we learn, that about the year 1440, a Monument was erected in Warwick Church to the Earl of that name, part of which is still extant there. The tomb cost 125l. sterling; the image 40l. the gilding of the image and its appurtenances 13l. the glass painter was to have 2s. for every foot of glass, and for the whole 91l. 1s. 10d. the Scripture piece cost 13l. 6s. and the painting of the four images 12l. The whole expence of the chapel and monument amounted to 2481£. 3s. 7d. The images of stone, were those of our Lady, St. Gabraell the angel, St. Ann and St. George, " painted with the finest oil-colours

oil-colours, in the richest, finest and freshest clothings that may be made of fine gold, azure, of fine purple, of fine white, and other freshest colours necessary; garnished, bordered, and powdered in the finest and curiousest wise".

The following Record belonged to St. Mary's Ratcliffe, Bristol.

MEMORANDUM.

" That Master Cumings hath delivered the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1476, to Mr. Nicholas Bettes, Vicar of Ratcliffe, Moses Couteyrn, Phillip Bartholomew, and John Brown, procurators of Ratcliffe before-said, a new Sepulchre well-gilt and cover thereto, an Image of GOD ALMIGHTY ryng out of the same sepulchre, with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say.

A lath made of timber and iron work thereto;

*Item*, thereto longeth *Heven*, made of timber and stained cloth;

*Item*, *Hell*, made of timber and iron-work with Devils; the number thirteen;

*Item*, Four Knights armed, keeping the sepulchre with their weapons in their hands,

E c

that

that is to say, two spears, two axes, two paves, (shields;)

*Item*, Four pair of angel's wings for four Angels, made of timber and well painted;

*Item*, The Fadre, the crown and visage, the bell with a cross upon it, well gilt with fine gold;

*Item*, The *Holy Ghost* coming out of Heaven into the Sepulchre;

*Item*, Longeth to the Angels, four chevelers." (perukes.)

Instances of this sort formerly were very common, not only in Cathedrals, but in parochial Churches, and in truth, many of those antient works to be seen at this day, shew a richness of invention and a regularity of disposition that is admirable, the execution also is vastly superior to what we can well conceive of such remote times, and performed by artists with no higher titles, than those of Carvers, Marblers, Glaziers, &c.

The Reformation had not only demolished all the monuments raised to inferior persons, but even those of higher ranks could not preserve theirs, except by removing every superstitious appendage. The tide now ran as strong against images, as ever it had done for them, the Arts dependant thereon were consequently

quently reduced to a low ebb. At this unfavourable æra was Beckam born, with talents capable of advancing sculpture, or if you please carving and statuary to their utmost limits. *Rosgrave*, his Master, knew nothing of designing nor any thing else except the mechanical part of his profession; books were scarce on these subjects, Beckam's learning reached no further than being able to read the Testament or Psalms, so that want of money added to other circumstances precluded him from all improvement. Humphrey instead of grinding colours, was either daubing the walls, or spoiling the tools about images, or gazing at the Statue of Henry III. in a niche over the Arch of the close gate. 'Tis very extraordinary what an impression this statue made on Beckam's mind, he contemplated it from his infancy, and formed his works to that model as nearly as possible.

Some things done by Humphry were noticed and commended by several Citizens, which encouraged his master to set him to carve statues and other ornaments for some houses then building in the City. Of these many are yet remaining in Mr. Thomas Dennis's parlour, in Brown-street, and in other places. Some are

in the dresses of the times, and others seem to be taken from the Cuts in Hollinshed's chronicle,—a book, says a contemporary writer conteyning manie delectable histories and portraictures of our auncient Kynges,—and in much repute at that time.

A modern Critic will look on these figures as only fit for Bart'lmy fair, or to be admired by old women and children; he will cry out with a late writer—*La capacité naturelle des Anglois pour l' Art, se réduit à très-peu de chose pour ne pas dire à rien du tout.* Is not this elegant, aye and judicious too? He will ask, of what materials are these works made; when he is answered of Beech, Ash, and such-like as England produced, how much more valuable, replies he, were they of snow-white Ivory, of Parian or Penthelian marble, of Porphyry, Granite or Basaltes; this however is talking like a stone mason rather than a man of taste; tis not the materials but the workmanship that stamps the merit. Look into any collection of Antiquities, that of the *Comte de Caylus* for instance, what a grand style and wonderful expression does he discover in some half demolished Egyptian, Etruscan or Grecian Statues, Busto or Relievo! 'Tis antique, that  
is enough.



is enough. Let us lay aside our prejudices, and applaud a countryman, when he has merit. Beckam's figures are all varied and finely imagined; the countenance is strongly marked, the attitude graceful, the draperies hang light, and the execution easy and free.

Soon after James I's accession to the throne, he came down to Lord Pembroke at Wilton; the King complimented the City of Salisbury with a visit, and received the congratulations of his new subjects from some eloquent Mayor or Recorder; Beckam mixt with the croud, but little attentive to the speechifying Orator, he was impressing on his imagination the capital traits of the Monarch's face; accordingly from memory, he has most happily expressed them in a statue still extant. His Majesty has a sharp Scotch face, like his profile on a gold coin struck in Scotland, in 1575.

Charles the First had some taste for the fine Arts, and made a large collection of Paintings and statues, but the troubles which continued most part of his reign, prevented the spreading of an improved manner in these through the Kingdom.

Beckam lived to see it thought meritorious to destroy with more than Gothic barbarity,  
the

the statues of Saints and eminent men, and every remains of antient ingenuity; no place was a greater sufferer than the Cathedral of Salisbury; numberless statues were placed in Niches on the outside of the Church; representing the habits of the different orders of the Romish church, and others in devout attitudes, so great was the fury of those ignorant and infamous Rebels, that though they indulged themselves in rapes, murders and rapine without any remorse, they pretended to abominate a Statue, even those of private families, and the brazen arms on the Monuments of the deceased, were defaced and carried away under the notion of removing superstition.

Beckam now advanced in years, his Genius was in the decline: The troubles of a family prevented him from attending to that walk in which he could excel, he spent the remainder of his life, in obscurity, yet above want. Some time before his decease he carved his monument on the west wall of St. Thomas's church; it represents the Lord appearing to the shepherds. The design, execution and perspective are not inconsiderable for the hand of untutored nature.

T H O-

THOMAS BENNET.

**A**N eminent Divine of the Church of England, was born in Salisbury on the 7th of May 1673, his progress in learning was so rapid, that he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, before he was fifteen years old. He commenced Bachelor and after Master of Arts in 1694, and was chosen fellow of his College. The death of Queen Mary in 1695, gave him an opportunity of signalizing himself, by an elegant Copy of Hebrew verses, printed in the University collection.

The London cases drawn up by our ablest Divines, appeared to Mr. Bennet too voluminous and expensive for general use, he therefore made an excellent Abridgment of them under this title, "An answer to the Dissenters plea for separation, or an Abridgement of them under this title, "An Answer to the Dissenters plea for separation, or an Abridgement of the London cases; wherein the substance of those Books is digested into one short and plain Discourse." Lond. 1699, 8vo.

A fortunate accident threw preferment in his way; in 1700 he went to visit his friend  
Mr.

Mr. Rayne, Rector of St. James's Colchester, but when he came thither Mr. Rayne was just dead. Mr. Bennet offered his service to preach his funeral sermon, which was approved of by all the inhabitants, and their recommendation was no small inducement to the Bishop of London to confer on him that benefice. The year following he published, "A Confutation of Popery in three parts. Wherein, 1. The controversy concerning the Rule of faith is determined. 2. The Doctrines of the Church of Rome are confuted. 3. The Popish objections against the Church of England are answered. Camb. 8vo." Not long after a Controversy he had with the Dissenters, produced his, "Discourse of Schism: shewing, 1. what is meant by Schism. 2. That Schism is a damnable sin. 3. That there is a schism between the established Church of England, and the Dissenters. 4. That this schism is to be charged on the Dissenters side. 5. That the modern pretences of toleration, agreement in fundamentals; &c. will not excuse the Dissenters from being guilty of Schism. Written by way of Letter to three Dissenting ministers in Essex, viz. Mr. Gilson, Mr. Gledhill of Colchester, and Mr. Shepard of Braintree. To which is annexed, An answer to a Book intitled,

intituled, Thomas against Bennet, or the Protestant Dissenters vindicated from the charge of Schism". Camb. 1702, 8vo. Mr. Shepard answered this treatise, and Mr. Bennet replied. A treatise soon after came out by him called— " Devotions : viz. Concessions, Petitions, Intercessions. and thanksgivings, for every day in the week; and also, before, at and after the sacrament. With occasional prayers for all persons whatsoever." 8vo. Mr. Bennet had now acquired considerable credit by his controversial writings; applause and a natural inclination to that study encouraged him to proceed. The Quakers next felt the lash of his pen in a—" Confutation of Quakerism; or a plain proof of the falsehood of what the principal Quaker writers (especially Mr. R. Barclay in his Apology, and other Works) do teach concerning the necessity of immediate revelation in order to a saving Christian faith; the being, nature, and operation of the pretended universal light within; its striving with men, moving them to prayer, and calling them to the ministry; Regeneration, Sanctification, Justification, Salvation and union with God; the nature of a church; the rule of faith; water-baptism, and the Lord's supper. Diverse Questions also concerning perfection, Christ's

satisfaction, the Judge of Controversies, &c. are briefly stated and resolved. Camb. 1705." 8vo.

A small pamphlet came out in 1707, on the necessity of being baptized with water, and the year following he published, "A brief History of the joint use of precomposed set forms of prayer; shewing, 1. That the antient Jews, our Saviour, his Apostles and the primitive Christians never joined in any prayers, but pre-composed set forms only. 2. That those pre-composed set forms in which they joined, were such as the respective congregations were accustomed to, and thoroughly acquainted with. 3. That their practise warrants the imposition of a national pre-composed Liturgy. To which is annexed, a Discourse of the gift of prayer, shewing, that what the Dissenters mean by the gift of Prayer, viz. a faculty of conceiving prayers extempore, is not promised in Scripture." Camb. 8vo. This was soon followed by a "Discourse of joint prayer; shewing, 1. What is meant by joint prayer. 2. That the joint use of prayers conceived extempore hinder devotion and consequently displeases God: whereas the joint use of such pre-composed set forms, as the congregation is accustomed to, and thoroughly acquainted

acquainted with, does most effectually promote Devotion, and consequently is commanded by God. 3. That the lay-dissenters are obliged, upon their own principles, to abhor the prayers offered in their seperate Assemblies, and to join in communion with the established Church." Camb. 8vo.

The same year he printed, " A Paraphrase with annotations upon the book of Common-Prayer, wherein the Text is explained, Objections are answered, and advice is humbly offered to the Clergy and Laity, for promoting true devotion in the use of it." Lond. 8vo. In 1710, Mr. Bennet printed a Sermon, recommending Charity Schools, and a letter on Liturgies and their Imposition, and in 1711, he published, " The rights of the Clergy of the Christian Church: or, A Discourse shewing, that God has given and appropriated to the Clergy, authority to ordain, baptize, preach, preside in Church prayer, and consecrate the Lord's supper. Wherein also the pretended divine right of the Laity to elect either the persons to be ordained, or their own particular pastors, is examined and disproved." Lond. 8vo.

About the year 1714 he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and soon after published,

“ Directions for studying, 1. A general System or body of divinity; 2. The thirty-nine Articles of religion. To which is added, St. Jerom’s epistle to Nepotianus.” Lond. 8vo. The year following came out his “ Essay on the thirty-nine Articles of Religion, agreed on in 1562, and revised in 1571; wherein (the text being first exhibited in Latin and English, and the minutest variations of eighteen of the most antient and authentic copies faithfully noted) an account is given of the proceedings of the convocation in framing and settling the Text of the Articles; the controverted clause of the twentieth Article is demonstrated to be genuine; and the case of Subscription to the articles is considered in point of Law, History and Conscience. With a prefatory Epistle to Antony Collins, Esq; wherein the egregious falshoods and calumnies of the author of *Priestcraft in perfection*, are exposed. Lond. 8vo.

When Dr. Bennet first settled at Colchester, the churches were filled with but ordinary Pastors, so that his Congregation became very large, as well as his subscription, which at one time was near 300l. per Annum; but in 1713, these Churches having men of learning and good-reputation placed in them, his income lessened



lessened to about three-score, upon which he left that town and accepted the place of deputy-chaplain to Chelsea Hospital, and was soon after chosen Lecturer of St. Olave's, and also appointed morning preacher of St. Lawrence-Jewry. In 1716, he published, "The Nonjurors separation from the public assemblies of the Church of England examined, and proved to be schismatical upon their own principles." Lond. 8vo. And, "The Case of the reformed episcopal Churches in great Poland and Polish Russia considered: In a Sermon preached on Sunday, November 18, 1716, at St. Lawrence-Jewry, London, in the morning. and St. Olave's Southwark, in the afternoon. Lond. 8vo. Considering Dr. Bennet's great merit we may wonder he was not as yet taken notice of, at last the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's presented him to the Vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate, worth 500l. per Ann. Here he might have enjoyed great happiness, had not his zeal made him engage in very troublesome and expensive lawsuits towards recovering some dues that belonged to his Church; he succeeded so far as to get 150l. added to it. In 1717 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of Salisbury, a Gentlewoman of greath worth, by whom he had three daughters. We find after  
this

this but two or three things published by him; a spital Sermon, "A Discourse of the ever blessed Trinity, with an examination of Dr. Clarke's scripture-doctrine of the Trinity." Lond. 8vo. 1718, and lastly a Hebrew Grammar with this Title; "*Thomæ Bennet, S. T. P. Grammatica Hebræa, cum uberrimâ praxi; in usum tiranum, qui linguam Hebræam absque præceptoris vivâ voce (idque in brevissimo temporis compendio) ediscere cupiunt. Accedit consilium de studio præcipuarum linguarum Orientalium, Hebrææ sc. Chaldææ, Syriæ, Samaritanæ & Arabicæ, instituendo & perficiendo.*" This work is written in an elegant Latin style, and vastly superior to Buxtorf and the numerous herd of Hebrew Grammarians; tis concise, and yet includes every thing necessary for the learner: the Praxis is particularly useful, and the whole shews the pen of a Master. The care of his large parish and other affairs left him no time for literary studies: yet he informs us in some of his latter works, that he was meditating something of importance; but death prevented their execution: he died of an Apoplexy at London, October 9th. 1728, aged fifty-eight years, five months and two days, and was buried in his own Church.

The Reader is, by this time, before hand  
with

with me in forming his Character from his works; he was tall and of a robust constitution, of strong passions with some haughtiness, but of unblemished integrity; an able and faithful champion for the Church of England against all sectaries; particularly skilled in controversy which he cultivated much as his writings shew; in them we behold strong sense, close reasoning, and language tolerably correct; they are, in a word, of such importance, that no Clergyman of the established Church should be without them, which was one reason for giving their Titles at large.

### THOMAS CHUBB,

A most extraordinary person, was born at East Harnham, within half a mile of the City of Salisbury. His father was a Maltster and but in indifferent circumstances, he died soon after his marriage, so that it was with great difficulty his widow could bring up the family; she however got Thomas to read and write, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed him to a glover in Salisbury. At this trade he continued until a weakness in his eyes obliged him to quit it; upon which he joined himself to a Friend, a tallow-chandler, as an under-partner with him in the business.

Whatever

Whatever time he could spare was devoted to reading, by which he acquired a tolerable knowlege of many parts of science, though he never went to the bottom of any; however in imitation of the London societies or disputing Clubs, he formed one in Salisbury, in which the Scriptures were read, and every one delivered his sentiments freely on such points as occurred. The Trinitarian controversy, then under debate between Clarke and Waterland, was taken cognizance of by Chubb's theological club, their president seemed to enter into the subject so thoroughly, and to explain this abstruse mystery with such ease and perspicuity that the rest desired Chubb to commit his sentiments to writing, this he did, and afterwards published them under this title "The supremacy of the father asserted," &c. This piece astonished the Public, there was close reasoning, great perspicuity and good language; it recommended him to the knowledge of several men of fortune, and made him admired by all. Mr. Pope in a letter to Gay while at Ambresbury with the Duke of Queensberry, asked him if he had seen and conversed with Mr. Chubb, the wonderful phenomenon of Wiltshire; and in relation to Chubb's Quarto Volume of Tracts, published afterwards, Pope says,

says, " he had read through his whole volume with admiration of the writer, though not always with approbation of his doctrine." This must be esteemed a very high Compliment to the Genius of Chubb.

This favourable opinion induced Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, to take Chubb into his family, more easily to enjoy his conversation; if fame does not lie, the sentiments of both, in respect of Revelation, tallied exactly together. The restraint Chubb was here under, was by no means agreeable to him; after a few Years he quitted Sir Joseph, and retired to Salisbury, where he assisted again in his former Business, and continued to do so till his death. His departure from Sir Joseph, lost him a handsome settlement, which would have rendered him independent, and which that Gentleman declared he intended to make in his favour. Chubb notwithstanding lived comfortably without it.

On his return to Salisbury, he wrote many Tracts in favour of Deism, which were published in 1730, in one Volume 4to: In these and his posthumous works, he appears to have no belief of a Revelation, rejecting both the Jewish and Christian; he disclaims a future State, the consequence of his denying a fu-

ture existence; that a particular providence is not deducible from the phænomena of the world; and therefore prayer cannot be proved to be a Duty, &c. These and such like tenets he endeavours to support with some shew of argument; but the weakness of them is palpable to every sensible Christian, and are irrefragably proved to be groundless by Dr. Leland, in his examination of the writings of Free-thinkers, or Deistical writers.

Chubb died in 1747, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

### GEORGE CORYAT,

**W**AS born in St. Thomas parish, and received the rudiments of learning for some time in the Free-School of the City; he afterwards removed to Winchester College, and from thence was admitted Fellow of New College in 1562. In June 1570, he was presented to the Rectory of Odcombe, in Somersetshire, and in 1594 was made Prebend of Warthill, in the Cathedral of York.

He was celebrated in his time as a fine Latin Poet, and wrote some things which were published by his Son, in 1611. Among others were, "Poemata varia Latina." "Descriptio

tio Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Coryat died in the Parsonage House at Odcombe, March the 4th, 1606, and was buried in the chancel belonging to the said Church. He married Henrietta Cooper of Salisbury, by whom he had one Son named Thomas, and three daughters.

JOHN E E D E S,

**W**AS born in Sarum, in 1609, where he received his Education, and from thence was entered of Oriel college, Oxford. After he had taken a degree in Arts, he was ordained and settled in the Isle of Sheppey, from whence, in the Rebellion he was ejected and suffered a long imprisonment in Ely-house. On his releasement he returned to Salisbury, and became Curate of Broadchalk, which with difficulty he held for two years, when he was made Vicar of Hele.

At this time Mr. William Eyre, a native of Sarum, was Rector of St. Edmund's in that City, a rigid Calvinist and Schismatic, and who joined in all the vile practises of Cromwell and his party; among others, Eyre was made one of the Commissioners for the ejection of those innocent and worthy clergymen of

the Church of England, called by that villainous party, scandalous, ignorant and insufficient Ministers; the last epithet of insufficient was added, because they neither taught the Lord, nor could they find him as the Independents did, neither would they cant out blasphemies as the Oracles of Heaven. Eyre published a treatise, intitled "Vindiciæ justificationis gratuitæ," justification without condition, or a free justification of a sinner. It was such a performance as might be expected from an ignorant wrong-headed Sectary, and the very doctrine revived by Whitfield and the Methodists at present. Mr. Eedes answered this dark work in a modest and excellent tract under this title — "The orthodox Doctrine concerning justification." Lond. 1654.

Eyre with a malignity peculiar to Separatists, endeavoured to do Mr. Eedes ill-offices with the then government, but they had no time to attend to petty concerns, and therefore his malice was abortive. Mr. Eedes continued to discharge his duty with regularity, and in the most conscientious manner at Hele, until the year 1667, when his house was broke open, he himself murdered, and the place pillaged of every thing valuable. Thus  
this



this worthy man, who had survived the most cruel religious persecution, God permitted to die by the bloody hands of unknown murderers.

JOHN GREENHILL,

**A**N eminent Painter, was descended of a good family in Salisbury. Sir Peter Lely gave him instructions for some time. At the age of twenty he copied Vandyke's picture of Killegrew with the Dog, so well, that it was mistaken for the original; in a word his merit was so great as to excite the jealousy of Sir Peter, who, though earnestly solicited, would never let him see how he managed his pencil, except once, which Greenhill obtained by stratagem, in this manner. Greenhill brought his wife to Lely to have her picture by that master; while she sat to the Knight, Greenhill stood behind her chair, & saw Sir Peter at work, & received so much information from thence, that he soon became a celebrated portrait painter. His heads in crayons were much admired, and that he sometimes engraved, appears from a print of his brother Henry, a merchant in Salisbury, done by him in 1667, with a long inscription in Latin. He drew a whole-length of Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of  
Salis-

Salisbury, as Chancellor of the Garter, at present in the Council-chamber. In the beginning he was very industrious and minded his business closely, but falling into the company of Players he became dissipated, and one night being intoxicated with liquor, he tumbled into a kennel in Long-acre; being carried to his lodgings, he expired in his bed that night, May the 19th, 1676, in the flower of his age.

Greenhill was extremely agreeable in conversation, and poetically inclined, which won so much on Mrs. Behn, that she perpetuated his memory in the following Elegy.

*What doleful cries are these that fright my sense,  
Sad as the groans of dying innocence?*

*The killing accents now more near approach,*

*And the infectious sound*

*Spreads and enlarge all around,*

*And does all hearts with grief and wonder touch.*

*The famous Greenhill's dead! e'en he*

*That could to us give immortality,*

*Is to th' eternal silent groves withdrawn;*

*Youthful as flow'rs scarce blown, whose op'ning  
leaves*

*A wondrous and a fragrant prospect gives,*

*Of what its elder beauties wou'd display*

*When it shou'd flourish up to rip'ning May.*

*Witty*

*Witty as Poets warm'd with love and wine,  
 Yet still spar'd heaven and his friend,  
 For both in him were sacred and divine;  
 Nor cou'd he this no more than that offend.  
 Fix'd as a martyr, where he friendship paid,  
 And gen'rous as a God,  
 Distributing his bounties all abroad,  
 And soft and gentle as a love-sick maid.  
 Great Master of the noblest mystery,  
 That ever happy knowledge did inspire  
 Sacred as that of poetry,  
 And which the wond'ring world does equally ad-  
 mire*

*Great nature's works we do contemn,  
 When we on his do meditate;  
 The face and eyes more darts receiv'd from him  
 Than all the charms she cou'd create;  
 The difference is his beauties do beget  
 In th' enamoured soul a virtuous heat  
 Whilst nature's grosser pieces move,  
 In the coarse road of common love.  
 So bold yet soft his touches were!  
 So round each part, so sweet so fair,  
 That as his pencil mov'd, men thought it prest  
 The lively imitated breast,  
 Which yields like clouds where little Angels rest;  
 The limbs all easy, as his temper was,  
 Strong as his mind and manly too:*

*Large*

Large as his soul, his fancy was and new;  
 And from himself he copy'd ev'ry grace,  
 For he had all that cou'd adorn a face;  
 All that cou'd either sex subdue.  
 Each excellence he had that youth has in its pride,  
 And all experienc'd age can teach.  
 At once the vig'rous fire of this;  
 And every virtue, which that can express,  
 In all the height that both cou'd reach;  
 And yet, alas! in this perfection dy'd,  
 Droop'd like a blossom with a northern blast;  
 When all the scatter'd leaves abroad are cast,  
 As quick as if his fate had been in haste.  
 So have I seen an unfix'd star,  
 Outshine the rest of all the num'rous train,  
 As bright as that which guides the mariner  
 Dart swiftly from its dark'ned sphere,  
 And ne'er shall light the world again.  
 Oh! why shou'd so much knowledge die,  
 Or with his last kind breath,  
 Why cou'd he not to some one friend bequeath  
 The mighty legacy.  
 But 'twas a knowledge giv'n to him alone,  
 That his eterniz'd name might be  
 Admir'd to all posterity  
 By all to whom his grateful name was known.  
 Come all ye softer beauties, come,  
 Bring wreaths of flow'rs to deck his tomb;

Mint

*Mixt with the dismal cypress and the yew,  
For he still gave your Charms their due;  
And from the injuries of age and time,  
Secur'd the sweetness of their prime;  
And best knew how t'adore that sweetness too.  
Bring all your mournful tributes here,  
And let your eyes a silent sorrow wear,  
Till ev'ry virgin for a while become  
Sad as his fate, and like his picture dumb:*

JAMES HARRIS,

**W**AS the Son of James Harris Esq; and the Lady Elizabeth his Wife; third Daughter to Anthony, second Earl of Shaftesbury, and Sister to Anthony, third Earl, the celebrated Author of the *Characteristicks*. He was born in the Close of Sarum, and educated under the Reverend Mr. Hele, Master of the public Grammar School there; whence, in the Year 1726, he went to Wadham College, in Oxford, and soon discovered a particular desire of becoming acquainted with the best Classic Writers, both in Greek and Latin.

In 1745 he published, in one Volume,  
“ Three Treatises: the first concerning Art;  
the second concerning Music, Painting and  
H h Poetry;

Poetry; the third concerning Happiness".  
Lond. 8vo.

In 1751 he published a second Volume, called *Hermes*; or, a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language and Universal Grammar. London, 8vo. Of this the learned Dr. Lowth, now Lord Bishop of Oxford, gives the following character. "Those who would enter more deeply into this subject, (of grammar) will find it fully and accurately handled with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explication, and elegance of Method, in a Treatise, intituled, *Hermes*, by James Harris Esq; the most beautiful and perfect Example of Analysis, that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." Preface to his English Grammar.

A second Edition of these two Volumes, in the same Type and Size as the former Edition, was published in the Year 1765 with a Frontispiece to each Volume, and a few additional Notes; also an Index to the first, which before was wanting.

#### RICHARD HAYTER,

**W**AS the son of William Hayter, of Salisbury, he became a Commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxon, in 1628, at the age of  
17.

17. When he had taken a degree in Arts, he returned to his Native City, and lived a layman.

He wrote 1. " The meaning of the Revelation, or a paraphrase with questions on the Revelations of the holy Apostle and evangelist, John the Divine, &c. Wherein the Synchronisms of Mr. Joseph Mede are examined. Lond. 1675."

2. " Errata Mori: The errors of Henry More, Doctor of Divinity, contained in his Epilogue to his exposition of the Revelation of St. John, &c." This book was prepared for the press in April 1683, as well as another, but whether ever printed is not certain.

He died June 30, 1684, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Thomas, Sarum.

# WILLIAM HORMAN,

**H**AD his nativity in New-street, Sarum; he was very early sent to Winchester-school, and from thence to New College, Oxford, of which he was made fellow 1477; but resigning in 1485, he became fellow and Master of Eton College, and some time after Provost of the same.

In this pleasant retreat he devoted all his time to Literature, and soon became a general

scholar. Bale and Pitts confound our Horman, with one Godfrey Harman. He wrote. 1. "*Antibofficum ad Guil. Lilium. Lond. 1521. 40.*"

2. "*Apologeticon contra Roberti Whittintoni Protovatis Angliæ incivilem indoctamque criminationem. Lond. 4to.* Before this work is printed from a wooden Cut, the Picture of a Bear baited by six dogs, and at the end is some of Whittington's poetry, taken in pieces, and severely answerd.

3. "*Vulgaria Puerorum, &c.*" These are elegant sentences in Latin and English, dedicated to William Atwater, Bishop of Lincoln.

This Prelate had been fellow of Eton, Canon of Windsor, and Dean of the Royal Chapel to Henry VIII.

4. "*Compendium Historiarum Guil. Malmesburiens.*"

5. "*Epitome Historiæ Jobannis Pici Comitis Mirandulæ.*"

6. "*Elegiæ in mortem Guilielmi Lili.*"

7. "*Anatomia membrorum hominis.*" In one book.

8. "*Anatomia corporis Humani.*" In two books.

He



He died April 12, 1535, and was buried in the chapel of Eton College. On a brass plate is this Inscription.

*Hac Hormannus humo requiescit amice Viator,  
Pene annos numerant lustra vicena suos.*

ALEXANDER HYDE.

**W**AS fourth Son of Laurence Hyde of Salisbury, Knight, and born in the close. Being educated at Winchester, he was admitted of New College, and took a Doctor of Laws degree in 1632. In May, the year following, he was made Sub-dean of Salisbury on the death of Giles Thornborough, and on the 5th of January, 1638, was collated to the Prebend of South Grantham in the said Church, upon the resignation of Dr. Humphrey Henchman.

The Oxford Antiquary suggests, that his sufferings and conduct, during the Civil Wars, but little entitled him to a Bishoprick; let this be as it may, Sir Edward Hyde, then Lord Chancellor (whose kinsman he was) made him in 1660 Dean of Winchester, and on the death of Dr. Earl, he was advanced to the See of Salisbury. On the 31st of December, 1665, he was consecrated in New College

lege Chapel, the King, Queen, and their Courts being then at Oxford. However, he did not long enjoy his dignity, dying August 22, 1667, and was interred in his own Cathedral.

### MICHAEL MASCHIART,

**W**AS a native of New Sarum, after he he had received Grammar learning at Winchester School, he removed to New College, Oxford, in 1562, and in 1572 became Vicar of Writtle in Essex.

He was then Batchelor of Laws, and after two years proceeded Doctor in that Faculty; at which time he was esteemed an able Civilian, and an excellent Latin Poet.

Among other things he published "*Poemata varia*," from these Cambden took his verses on Clarendon park. In the latter end of the year, 1598, he died at Writtle, and was interred in that Church.

### PHILIP MASSENGER.

**T**HE son of Philip, was a domestic belonging to the Pembroke family, and born in Salisbury. In the 17th year of his age

age he was entered a Commoner in St. Alban's Hall, where, though encouraged in his studies by the Earl, he applied for the most part to Poetry and Romances.

Leaving the University without the honour of a Degree, he retired to London, where obtaining some reputation from different specimens of wit and humour that he exhibited, he was tempted to write Comedies and Tragedies for the stage, which he executed with considerable Applause. A new Edition of his works being lately published, renders it superfluous to enumerate them here.

The City Madam, a Comedy, printed in 1659, was published by one who calls himself Andrew Penniewicke, he was also one of the three, with Tom Middleton and Will Rowley, who had a hand in the Old Law, a Comedy, 1656, though many supposed Massenger to be alone concerned.

Our Author made his Exit very suddenly in his house on the Bankside, Southwark, near the Playhouse, for he went well to bed, but died before morning, 1639. His body was accompanied to the grave by Comedians, and buried about the middle of St. Saviour's Church-yard, commonly called the Bull's-head

head Church-yard, because it joins the Bull's-head Tavern.

### SIR TOBY MATTHEWS.

**T**HE ingenious Author of the Life of Villiers, in the Biographia Britannica, has drawn the outlines of this man's life, from whom we shall take what follows.

Sir Toby Matthews was a character equally, if not of a more abnormous cast, than his suspected coadjutor Wat. Montague. He was eldest son of Dr. Toby Matthews, Archbishop of York, and was born at Salisbury, Octob. 3, 1577, and matriculated as a Member of Christ Church, Oxon, in 1589, at eleven years of age, and had a Student's place conferred upon him the following year. He became a noted Orator and disputant, and travelled to the continent for further improvement. Returning back with considerable reputation, he was taken into the confidence of the celebrated Francis Bacon, who honoured him with a literary Correspondence. However, in a short time he left the Church of England on the persuasions of Parsons the Jesuit, and entered himself of his Order.

It is

It is said he was invited to England in 1621, by James I. to give his assistance in some political matters; on the 16th of Octob. 1623, he was knighted for his zeal in carrying on the proposed Spanish match.

The Earl of Strafford had such an opinion of his Abilities, that he sent for him to Ireland, to assist him in the administration of that Kingdom. Soon after his Arrival, he incurred the odium of the Puritanical party, by the following letter published by one Andrew ab Habernfield, in which a pretended discovery was made of a Plot against the King, —“ Sir Toby Matthews, says he, a jesuited Priest of the Order of Politicians, a most vigilant man of the chief heads, to whom a bed was never so dear, that he would rest his head thereon, refreshing his body with sleep in a chair for an hour or two: Neither day nor night spared he his machinations; a man principally noxious, and himself the plague of the King and Kingdom of England. A most impudent man, who flies to all banquets and feasts, called or not called, never quiet, always in action and perpetual motion, thrusting himself into all conversations of superiors, he urgeth conferences familiarly, that he may fish out the minds of men. Whatever he observeth thence,

which may bring any commodity or discommodity to the part of the conspirators, he communicates to the Pope's Legate, and the more secret things, he himself writes to the Pope, or to Cardinal Barberino. In sum, he joins himself to any man's company, no word can be spoken that he will not lay hold on, and communicate to his party. In the mean time whatever he hath fished out he reduceth to a Catalogue, and every summer carries it to the consistory of the politician Jesuits, which secretly meet together in Wales, where he is an acceptable guest, &c."

Antony Wood tells us, he had good natural parts, was of considerable learning, good memory and sharp wit, mixed with a pleasant affability in behaviour and a seeming sweetness of mind, though sometimes pragmatikal and a little too forward. He was Author of several pieces.

1. "A rich cabinet of precious Jewels. 1623."

2. "A Collection of Letters, and a Character of the most excellent Lady, Lucy Countess of Carlisle."

3. "The benefit of washing the head every morning in Cold Water."

4. "St. Auten's confessions, 1624."

5. "The life of St. Theresa, 1623."

6. "The

6. "The history of the conversion of Troilo Savelli, a Baron of Rome. 1663."

Sir Toby after acting a most heteroclite part upon the stage of life, was taken off, October 13, 1655, in the house of the third probation of the English college of Jesuits at Gaunt, in Flanders, and was buried in a Vault of their church, without any funeral pomp or splendor, according to his Will.

# JOHANNES SARISBURIENSIS,

A Native of Old Sarum, as his name indicates, and not of Wilton, as Pitts will have it. He attended the Theological lectures of Robert Pulleine, and Simon Pexiacensis, in Oxford, and having an admirable Genius for every branch of Literature, he excelled in most. Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury particularly esteemed him, and when Thomas Becket was promoted to that see, he was both his eye and hand, as Petrus<sup>a</sup> Blesensis, terms it.

His attachment to Becket, even in a bad cause is commendable, as it proceeded from friendship, he followed him into exile. After the death of that Prelate, the Dean and Chapter

<sup>a</sup> Epist. 22.

of Chartres came in 1172 to Canterbury, and there in Chapter<sup>b</sup> elected him to that see. On their return, they wrote him an Epistle, accompanied with one of Lewis<sup>c</sup> the French King, confirming his election and exhorting him to accept of it. Accordingly he was consecrated by Maurice Bishop of Paris,

'Tis surprizing amid monkish ages, to find a man so well skilled in Greek, and so polite and eloquent a writer. His works that are come down to us, are

1. "*Polycraticum, sive de nugis Curialium, & vestigiis Philosophorum. Libri 8.*"

2. *Metalogici, Lib. 4.*"

3. "*Epistolæ 303, in Bibliotheca Patrum.*"

Besides some Poems, he is said to have composed the life of Archbishop Anselm, and his own is in MS. in the Vatican Library.

This Prelate was a Severe censor of the morality of his time, he spared neither Popes nor Kings, reproving both with equal freedom. He died at Chartres, 1182, and was interred in his own Cathedral.

<sup>b</sup> Chronic. Gervas. p. 1434.  
Ymagin. Hist. p. 592.

<sup>c</sup> This may be seen in Diceto.



JOHN THORNBOROUGH,

**W**AS born in St. Martin's parish, Sarum and educated in the free-school in that City. In 1570 he became Demy of Magdalen College Oxon, at the age of 18. After he had taken a Degree in Arts he was ordained and constituted Chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, who after some time conferred on him the Rectory of Chilmark, Wilts. The same Patron had him nominated one of the Chaplains in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, whereby he got another benefice in Yorkshire.

Being now in the road to preferment, on the promotion of Dr. Matthew Hutton to the See of Durham, he was advanced to the Deanry of York, October 28, 1589, and soon after installed. In 1593 he was made Bishop of Limerick in Ireland, where performing many singular Services to the Government, he was translated to the See of Bristol in 1603, with liberty to hold the Deanry of York in Commendam. Feb. 17, 1616, he was removed to Worcester, where he continued to his death.

Thornborough was esteemed a Man of wisdom, learning and courage. He was particularly

larly skilled in Chemistry, as we learn by the following Extract from a work of that famous Chemist, Dr. Dee. He tells us—"He knew a Bishop whose fame in Chemistry being celebrated of many, he visited, and after he had seen a little chemical tract, written with his own hand, he took him labouring in our gold, whence he studied to extract Vitriol, which he held his only secret; whereupon I left him, for that I knew, he had neither before him the proper manner of working, according to the doctrine of Philosophers." He published,

1. "The joyful and blessed re-uniting the two mighty and famous Kingdoms of England and Scotland, into their antient name of Great Britain, 1605."

2. "A Treatise on the same subject in 1604."

3. *Λιθοδιόριστος: sive nihil, aliquid, omnia in gratiam eorum, qui artem Auriferam physico-chemice & pie profitentur. Oxon, 1621.*"

4. "The last will and testament of Jesus Christ, touching the blessed Sacrament of his body and blood. Oxon, 1630."

5. "A Discourse, shewing the great happiness that hath, and that may still accrue to his Majesty's Kingdom of England and Scotland,

land, by reuniting them into one Great Britain. In two parts. London, 1641."

"*Pax vobis.* Concerning the unity and peace of the Church."

He departed this life the 9th day of July, 1641, at Hartleborough, in Worcestershire, and was buried in his own Cathedral, near a fair Alabaster Monument, which fourteen years before he had erected to himself, with his Statue in Episcopal Robes, curiously carved, lying thereon. On the Canopy over his head is, *Denarius Philosophorum: Dum Spiro, spero.* And on the north side is: *In uno 2°. 3°. 4°. 10. non spirans spero.* Over his head: *Qui dormis attolle caput, quia in infirmitate Virtus, in morte vita, in tenebris lux.* Over his feet: *Mors nubecula transiens, laborum finis, vitæ janua, scala cæli, mihi lucrum.* Besides these, there is a large Inscription hanging on a table, above his feet.

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# A P P E N D I X

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## ORIGINAL RECORDS,

WITH OBSERVATIONS.

**M**ONACHISM had made a considerable establishment in the East, before it appeared in our Western hemisphere. It was introduced by St. Athanasius, in the fourth century: his eloquence and preaching could not easily reconcile people to a mode of life, which, from its novelty, appeared vile and contemptible: however, by perseverance, and extolling the discipline of St. Anthony, the Egyptian Monasteries, and the virgins and widows living under this institute, he worked on the imbecility of Marcella and Sophronia, two noble Roman ladies, so as to persuade them to embrace the ascetic life. Such fair examples,

examples, quickly softened the aversion at first entertained of the profession, and soon filled Rome with converts.

From thence, it quickly spread over Italy and France, and 'early visited' this Isle; a soil, wherein this, and the other weeds of religion, have always most luxuriantly flourished.

Ina, King of the West-Saxons, a pious and potent Prince, is celebrated by our historians for his donations to the Church. Old Sarum, in 720, shared his munificence, as the following 'Records evince.—“ I Ina king, for the salvation of my soul, grant unto the church of St. James, in Sarisburyg, the lands of Tokenham, for the use of the Monks serving God in that Church. Whoever shall presume to infringe this my liberality, let him, in the day of judgement, be placed on the left hand of Christ, and receive the sentence of damnation, with the Devil and his Angels.”——“ I Ethelburga, wife of Ina, king, &c. for the salvation of my soul, grant to God and the Nuns, serving God, in the church of St. Mary, in Sarisburyg, the lands of Bedington, with their Appendages, &c.”

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Richardson. *Prælect. Eccles. Prælect.* 35.

Biblioth. Bodl. n. e. 2. 19. Cotton. 23.

These are, perhaps, the earliest and most authentic grants we have to the Clergy; for Sir Henry Spelman, from an antient MS. in the Church of Canterbury, informs us, that Widred, King of Kent, A. D. 725, was the first Prince of the Anglo-Saxons, who gave Charters and Diplomas to Churches; so that those, antecedent to this period, are of suspicious authority. These of Ina and Ethelburga, are somewhat sooner; but the practice might begin, in one kingdom of the Heptarchy, a few years before it did in another. From them, we find, that Old Sarum, from a Roman station, became a Saxon town: being furnished with monasteries, and strong fortifications, it was well calculated to attract inhabitants, both for devotion and protection.

About the year 872, the Danes had made a rapid and dangerous progress through the kingdom: the Saxon power was unequal to the contest; and every thing yielded to the fierce bravery of those northern invaders. Alfred did all, that wisdom and courage could dictate, to stem the torrent. His strong towns were put in the best posture of defence; and

Sarum was an object of his attention, as this record will testify.—“ I. Alfred, king and monarch of the English, have commanded Earl Leofric, of Wiltunshire, not only to preserve the Castle of Sarum, but to make another ditch, to be defended by palisadoes. And all who live about said Castle, as well as my other subjects, are immediately to apply to the work.”—The efforts of this excellent prince, were ineffectual to rescue his country from impending fate: with a small force, he engaged the Danes at Wilton, and fought almost the whole day; victory was a long time suspended, Alfred was at length obliged to yield to superiority of numbers.

Editha was, A. D. 1060, a benefactress to the church of St. Mary, Sarum.—“ I Editha, relict of King Edward, give for the support of the Nuns of St. Mary, Sarum, the lands of Steorstan, in Wiltshire; and those of Torinanburn, to the monastery of Wharwell, for the support of the Nuns, serving God there, with the rights thereunto belonging; for the soul of King Edward.”

Besides these two monastic foundations, we observed in page 29, a secular church, and

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\* Biblioth. Bodl. supra.

† Bibl. Bod. supra.



the Cathedral, all within the ramparts of the Castle. And in Leland's time, in the east suburb of Old Sarum, was the parish church of St John. No wonder, if the Ecclesiastics and Soldiers had frequent bickerings, which in the end brought about a separation.

Leland mentions this circumstance, and others, deserving notice.

“The cite of Old Saresbyri, standing on a hill, is distant from the New a mile by north-west, and is in cumpace half a mile and more.

“This thing hath beene auncient and exceeding strong: but, syns the building of New Saresbyri, it went totally to ruine.

“Sum think that lak of water caused the inhabitants to relinquisch the place: yet wer there many welles of swete water.

“Sum say, that after that, in tyme of civile warres, that castelles and waulled townes were kept, that the Castellanes of Old Saresbyri and the Canons could not agree, inso-much, that the Castellanes, upon a tyme, prohibited them, cumming home from procession and rogation, to reentre the town.

“Wherupon, the Bishop and they consulting together, at the last began a church on their own proper soyle: and then the people resorted thait to New Saresbyri, and buildid ther:

ther: and then in continuance wer a great number of the houses of Old Saresbyri pulled down, and set up at New Saresbyri.

“ Osmund, erle of Dorchestre, and after bishop of Saresbyri, erectid his cathedrale chirch ther, in the west part of the town: and also his palace.

“ Whereof now no token is, but only a chappelle of our lady, yet standing and mainteynid.

“ Ther was a paroch of the holy-rode beside in Old Saresbyri; and another over the est gate, wherof yet sum token remayne.

“ I do not perceyve, that ther wer any more gates in Old Saresbyri than 2, one by est, and another by west. Without ech of these gates was a fair suburbe. And, yn the est suburbe, was a paroch church of St. John: and ther yet is a chapelle standinge. The ryver is a good quarter of a mile from Old Saresbyri, and more, even where it is nerest, and that is at Stratford village, south of it.

“ There hath been houses in tyme of mynd inhabited in the est suburbe of Old Saresbyri: but now, ther is not one house, nither within Old Saresbyri or without, inhabited.

“ There was a right fair and strong castelle within Old Saresbyri, longging to the erles of Saresbyri, especially the Longspees.

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“ I reede that one Gualterus was the first erle after the conquest of it.

“ Much notable ruinus building of this castelle yet ther remaynith.

“ The ditch that environed the old town, was a very deep and strong thing.” — Thus far Leland.

Lambarde's account of Sarum is as follows. — “ This place was not of great fame in our chronicles before the conquest, but seemeth to have begonne by the byshops see, and the castle ; I read, that Cenric, one of the first founders of the West-Saxon kingdom, encroched upon the Brytons, as farre as Salisbyrie, and then gave them a batteil theare also, in which he overthrew them, and by that means dilated his bounds further. In the time of William the Conquerour, when by decree of Pope, sees of Byshops in Ingland, weare translated from villages to cyties and borough townes, Herman, the bishoppe of Shyrburne, that was before gone over sea for anger, that he might not remove to Malmesbyry, came home agayne, and set him down at Salisbyrie's beginninge, within the old castle there, a new church, which Osmund, his successor, accomplished.

“ This Osmund was before a man of warre,

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and made, by King William the Conquerour, earle of Dorset; he gatherd together the portusse, in Latin; conteyninge common service in the churche; which order was afterward embraced throughout the realme, and called *usus Sarum*; and therefore it is lesse marveil, if Polydor and such other gyve him the hole praise of this new churche of Salisbyrie. The same king William called together, at Salisbyri, al the byshops and noblemen of this realme, commaunding them, that they shou'd bringe with them so many as owght heim fidelitie by othe, and theare devised for his owne safetie, that without exception of their owne lordes, they shoud al take a corporal othe to beare him saythe against all men.

“ William Rufus, son of the conquerour, held an assembly at this Castle; and forasmuch as one William de Owe was theare appeached of treason, and overcome by battel, waged in the lystes, he commaunded that his eyes should be pulled out, and his stones taken from his bodie; and as for others that weare guilty of the same offence, he commaunded them to be hanged. This wager of batteile came in with the Normans; for in all the antiquities of the Saxons, that hytherto I have sene, there is no word thereof, but in the laws of the  
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conquerour, which Ingulphus brought written in Frenche, from the court to his house in Croyland, it is one of the first to be found; and from that time very frequent mention of it in manie writers. Wel; in the reigne of King Henry the first, the order of the Canons of Salisbury began, which is the last thing that I reade of Old Sarum: for after the death of King Henry II. Richard Power, then byshop of Salisbyrie, and afterward of Durham, much troubled for want of water, and somewhat misliking to be in daunger of the lords of the Castle, as, in those days, the Clergy-men wou'd beare no equalls, much lesse abide their betters, determin'd to remove his choire into the valley, almost a myle from the castle; and after lycence obtained, began to buyld upon the metinge of the two waters, Avon and Willy: but because he was translated before he had finished it, Robert Bingham his successor, succeeded him in the labour, and performed the worke in the tyme of king Henry III. who laying with his own handes the first stone of the churche, made new Salisbury a cyte, endowed it with many franchises, and gave it to the byshop and his successors, which to this day remayne owners of it."

In page 78, is recited Henry the 3d's charter to the Bishop and Citizens of New Sarum; in this he reserves nothing but the right of Advowson to the See, on every vacancy, and he restrains the Citizens from alienating their tenements to churches and religious societies, without the consent of the Bishop. The reason of this is explained in page 84. When the Bishop had received this Charter, the next year, 1227, he made the following Deed to the Citizens of New Sarum.——“ To all the children of our holy mother the Church, to whom this present deed shall come, Richard, by permission of God, an humble minister of the church of Sarum, sendeth greeting in our Lord God. Know all men, that we (by the assent and will of William the Dean, and of the Chapter of Sarum, and to the honour and profit of the church of the blessed Virgin Mary, in Sarum, have granted, and by this our deed confirmed, to our free citizens of our City of New Sarum, that of us and our successors, every one shall hold his free tenement in the city aforesaid, viz. so that our bailiff being present, it shall be lawful for them and their heirs to give, sell or lett their tenement, or tenements, to whom they will, except to the Church, and to religious houses.

“ Fur-

"Further, we will, that of us and our successors, every man shall honourably, freely, quietly, and peaceably, hold his tènement; that is to say, his place or places, and likewise his heirs, rendering to us and to our successors yearly, twelve pence at two terms, that is to say, at Easter six-pence, and at the feast of St. Michael six-pence, for all services and demands; and a place contains, in length seven perches, and in breadth three perches, so that every man that holdeth a whole place, shall pay yearly twelve pence, at the terms aforesaid; and he that holdeth more or less shall answer to us, and our successors, according to the same quantity thereof aforesaid; and for the greater assurance of this our grant, we have caused our seal to be set to this deed. Witness, William, Dean of Sarum, &c."

In 1305, a violent misunderstanding arose between Simon de Gandavo, Bishop of Sarum, and the Citizens, which, with many curious particulars, is related in this record.

*Articles agreed on between the Bishop and Citizens of New Sarum.*

"To all Christian people who shall see or hear these present letters,

"Regi-

“ Reginald de Tudeworth, mayor of the city of New Sarum, and the commonalty of the same place, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Our reverend mother, the church of Sarum, nourished and reared up her sons, whom she long since translated from the narrow limits of the castle of <sup>†</sup> Cæsar to the spacious fields of pleasantness, where New Sarum is now grown up; and hath gathered them together in that place, with the utmost diligence, like as a hen gathereth her chickens together under her wings, procuring and obtaining the renowned Prince Henry the third, then the illustrious King of England, a prince most devoted to the service of God, who laid the first stone in the foundation of the church so translated; that such place (that the name might be <sup>‡</sup> agreeable to the thing) should be made a pleasant and free City, and them her sons be decorated with manifold prerogatives of liberties, and so strengthened with titles of exemptions, that the lips of the people, publicly, proclaimed those citizens, a chosen sort, a people of acquisition, and that City, glorious in manifold respects, and he, called

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<sup>†</sup> We have here another etymology for Salisbury, from Cæsarsbury, or Sezarbury.

<sup>‡</sup> This alludes to its old name, of Merryfield.



himself happy, who was worthy to be decreed a citizen of the same, and being added to the congregation of those to become a partaker of the liberties and exemptions aforesaid, under the protection of the Church aforesaid.

“ But alas! in these our days some of the sons of these men, grown wanton with fatness, kicked backward, and with a stubborn neck, refusing to render what they ought to perform to their mother the church aforesaid, they constituted Phillip Aubyn, Henry Lespecer, John de Bradeneston, and Henry de Lezewys, then their fellow-citizens, by their letters patent, their attornies, to shew before our illustrious Lord the King of England, and his council, why the venerable father, and our Lord, the Lord Simon, by the grace of God, now Bishop of Sarum, the spouse of the church aforesaid, who then sued for the right of the same, ought not to take from the Citizens what he demanded, as was contained in the letters aforesaid. Which attornies, together with Richard de Lutegarshale, then Mayor of the City of Sarum aforesaid, exceeding, by their own proper rashness, the bounds of the power given them by such letters, when a free choice was given them by our Lord the King aforesaid, viz. whether they would, from

from thenceforth, fully use and enjoy such liberties, and acknowledge and undergo the charges incumbent upon the same, or renounce those liberties, and thenceforth, in no wise, acknowledge the charges aforesaid, being for ever to be deprived of the said liberties, without at all consulting the said commonalty, whom an affair of so great, and such consequence concerned, with a proud presumption, making a choice upon the spot, renounced for themselves and the commonalty aforesaid, the liberties before mentioned; and thus we and they, from citizens which we before were, became no longer citizens, but being stript of the prerogatives of our liberties for some time, were a derision to all people, and their song all the day long.

“ But the rest of us, clearly perceiving our ruin, as well as dispersion, from the premises, lately returning to our mother aforesaid, and submitting ourselves to our Lord aforesaid, Simon, lord bishop, spouse of the church aforesaid, purely, voluntarily, simply and absolutely, have humbly and devoutly sought him to dispose of, and also ordain with respect to us and our state, according to his conscience, as he shall see most expedient, promising faithfully, that we will do whatsoever he shall think fit

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to be ordained in this behalf, and from thenceforth, for ever, to be firmly bound thereto, to the best of our power; and the said bishop having compassion of our misery, with a paternal affection, like that father who with joy received his prodigal son, with the greatest mildness, thought fit to admit us to his favour and reconciliation, and immediately having appointed his familiars, and especially the discreet Mr. Walter Harvey, Canon of Sarum, and secretary of the said father, whom the said father deputed our especial director in this behalf, and by the solicitations of the same bishop, and his church aforesaid, through the same Mr. Walter Harvey, he hath procured benevolently, with great diligence, from our Lord the king aforesaid, that we should be happily restored to the former estate which we had lost, and collected together his dispersed children, so that the manner of living in the City aforesaid, between the same bishop and us, stands ordained for our public utility: the articles of which ordination follow in order, in these words:

“ 1. First, that we all and every one of us, our fellow-citizens and our heirs and assigns, henceforwards rendering due subjection and reverence to our Lord the bishop aforesaid and

his successors, shall and will pay and perform, freely and willingly, the rents and services to him and them due, and shall and will be content with our tenements and places, from Richard formerly bishop of Sarum, and will not encroach or occupy any thing further upon the same lord bishop, or his successors, but will quietly suffer the same our lord bishop, and his successors, to measure such places, and to dispose of all that ground, remaining beyond such limitation, freely and without contradiction, and to set to rent, what shall be found not set to rent, and thereof make a profit to himself and his church, as often as so much as, and in such manner as for him and them and the church shall seem most expedient.

“2. Also, that it shall be lawful for our commonalty, from year to year, to chuse the mayor who had before served, or any or other from among ourselves, and to present him to the Steward of the said Lord Bishop, or in his absence to the bailiff, as hath been accustomed to be done, who, when admitted and sworn faithfully to execute his office of mayoralty, knowing that he is not superior to the Steward or bailiff aforesaid, but rather inferior, in the presence of them, or either of them,

as it shall happen; but if they will not, or cannot be present, at least in the presence of the clerk of the manor, shall so execute his office as he shall know to be agreeable to their consent.

“ 3. Also, that the Serjeants and publick ministers in the city, in like manner, be chosen by the commonalty aforesaid, at the peril of the electors, but so that if the same person chosen, shall at any time, be convicted of not having duly executed their offices, or of any contempt to the Lord the Bishop, for the time being, or of any misdemeanor in their office, that immediately it shall be lawfull for the said lord bishop to punish them according to such their offence, and if the quality or quantity of such offence shall require it, to remove them from their office, to which they were appointed, the said commonalty being obliged to make satisfaction for them, so removed, (when they themselves shall not be able to make such satisfaction) and to be compelled by the Steward and bailiff aforesaid, so to do, by reasonable distresses, untill satisfaction be made: and that, after the removal of such persons, other fit persons, by the like election, be substituted under the aforesaid obligation, distress and peril. Provided, whereas among

such ministers, there ought to be two, who are commonly called servitors (Serjeants) of the city, the bishop may have a third, if he pleases, who superintending the others, shall and may execute such things as especially concern the said bishop, that is to say, the collection of amerciaments, when the bishop shall please, at his own cost, for whom or whose offence in his office, the said commonalty shall not be bound to answer, in any thing.

" 4. Also, that we and our fellow-citizens, our heirs or assigns, be not bound or compelled to come, or do suit above twice in the year, at the court of the said lord bishop, which is called view of frank pledge, unless it happens, that the writ of our Lord the king is there depending; or plea is held of, or concerning prisoners; or any other matter touching the peace of our lord the king, be transacted in the Court aforesaid; and where the mayor or other ministers, who are bound to come to the court aforesaid, from 15 days to 15 days, will not or cannot proceed in such pleas and other matters, and give judgement thereupon with effect; in which cases, not only the mayor and ministers aforesaid, but we and our fellow-citizens, who shall be resident

dent or found to come to give judgement and do what is incumbent thereon : and if we shall not so come so to do, let us be distrained and also punished.

“ 5. Also, that those pleas, which by their nature have been accustomed to be, and can be pleaded in the said court, be, from henceforth, pleaded there as they used to be, and as that liberty, which is greatly to be wished for, demandeth and requireth.

“ 6. Also, that those testaments, in which it shall happen that any tenements are bequeathed, be exhibited in the court aforesaid, before the legatees take seizin thereof, that so it may appear, that by any legacies, any tenement may not come into mortmain, nor be, any manner of way, charged by such legacy or testament with any annual payment, which is the same thing in effect.

“ 7. Also, that no return of any writ be required from the bailiff or others, but only a precept.

“ 8. That the lord bishop aforesaid, for the receiver whom he shall depute to receive the dues of our lord the king, shall stand charged for those things, which the said receiver shall receive,

“ 9. Also

“ 9. Also, that it shall and may be lawfull for us, our fellow-citizens, our and their heirs and assigns, to have what attorney he pleases, and when he pleases, in fairs and markets, to claim, maintain and defend the liberties aforesaid, but not for carrying on any suits in the courts of our lord the king, without the consent of the said lord bishop, for the time being, his steward or bailiff, or at least, his attornies whom he shall then have in the court aforesaid.

“ 10. Also, that as well in pleas of trespass, as also contracts and personal actions, where one party is an inhabitant and the other a stranger, whether the inhabitant be a plaintiff or defendant, that for the future the suits be carried on, and judgement given, and execution awarded with the same dispatch, and in the manner and form which they ought and used to be, where both parties shall be strangers, which are commonly called *pe poudrons*.

“ 11. Also, that with respect to the assize of bread, wine and ale, that right be done according to the law of the crown, and custom of the kingdom.

“ 12. Also, that all pledges and distresses whatsoever, as well for the dues of our lord the



the king, as also of the said lord bishop, be immediately delivered, by the takers of the same to the mayor, and by him exhibited in the court next following, and then there appraised and enrolled with their value, and delivered back to the mayor, in the next following court, to be sold, if before that court, or at the last, satisfaction shall not be made for the same; or if buyers shall not be found then or before, to be delivered to the receivers, by the bishop, in his behalf appointed; if the same receivers will take them according to the price appraised at, in payment, or to them who appraised the same, if the receivers should rather chuse this; which appraisors must answer to the Lord and others for the aforesaid appraisement of the pledges before mentioned.

1<sup>st</sup> 13. Also, that if for the dues of our Lord the king, or rent, or other matters within the said city, or elsewhere, by any one traversed and adjudged to any one, no distress can be found; unless perhaps under lock, then immediately the constables, or other ministers who shall be deputed to levy such rents and dues, shall seal up such locks, and in the presence of the serjeants, aldermen and other credible persons, who being by them called, are bound to come for

for this purpose, shall afterwards open the said locks, and take reasonable distresses, if such shall be found, and deliver the same to the Mayor, that therefrom may be levied what shall be due, as is above specified more fully, concerning the selling pledges taken.

“ 14. Also, when for the imminent necessity of the city of Sarum aforesaid, there is occasion to make a common collection, we will be bound to give notice thereof to the steward, or in his absence, to the bailiff, to be present, if they will, or at least to send the clerk of the manor for this purpose, and before we shall do any thing in this behalf, to wait for them three days, and when they come, to proceed with their consent to tax and levy such collection: but if they having notice before hand, and being expected shall not come, that then, after the said three days are totally elapsed, the mayor, for the time being, and the ministers may proceed in this behalf, provided, that whether the steward, bailiff or clerk aforesaid, so having notice before hand, and expected, be present or absent, always in proceeding, the following form shall be observed, viz: The commonalty being called, by the usual proclamation, out of every ward, there shall be chosen by the Aldermen, who shall  
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be met together, four honest men of divers conditions or offices, who are likely to know the estate and property of the rest, who also, in the presence of their electors, shall swear that of their certain knowledge, sparing no one, they will tax every one faithfully to the best of their knowledge, and account for the same when they shall be required: but the assessors themselves shall be taxed by four other credible persons of the ward aforesaid, to be sworn and chosen in the like manner, and upon the same taxations a triplicate roll shall be made, one of which shall remain with those assessors, and another with the mayor, and a third shall be delivered to the steward or bailiff, or clerk aforesaid; that they may know what, from whom and for what reason it shall be demanded or levied, and do justice to the complainant in this behalf, if there shall be any such; but the collectors and assessors aforesaid, and the others, who shall direct the laying out the same collection, shall be bound to render an account before other twelve credible men, to be chosen for this purpose by the said commonalty, in the presence of the steward, bailiff or clerk aforesaid, if, having notice as above, they shall chuse to be present, viz. what and of whom  
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they have received, and how and in what manner what was so received hath been expended: provided, that when the occasion of making such tax shall be commonly approved of, and the method of proceeding, in this behalf, duly observed, the steward, bailiff or clerk aforesaid, shall not attempt any manner of way to hinder such tax aforesaid, since it must be upon our goods, and not others; nor to forbid any particular person whatsoever, by entreaty, reward, favour or any pretence whatsoever, To that such taxation, according to the quantity which the aforesaid assessors, being sworn, shall think fit to be assessed; from being taxed and levied upon any person whatsoever.

“ 15. Also, that the common seal of the city aforesaid, be kept under three keys for the future, one of which shall be delivered to one of the citizens, on the part of the said Lord Bishop; and the two others to two citizens on the part of the said commonalty, to be chosen for this purpose, and shall be faithfully kept in the common chest, together with the goods of felons and the register, which the citizens call *Domus Dei*.

“ 16. Also, with respect to the places or stalls in the markets, that no one, from henceforth,

forth, presume to occupy any of them, any manner of way, without the licence of the steward or bailiff, and the good will of the lord, and the delivery of such place or stall to him or them thereupon especially to be made.

“ 17. Also, the abovesaid our lord bishop Simon, promises for himself of his especial grace, to supersede the demand of toll in the said city to be levied upon the citizens of the place, so long, as we, and our fellow-citizens shall behave ourselves reverently and devoutly to him, and his church, but so that, by such promise or superseding, no prejudice do arise to his church aforesaid, himself or his successors, in any time to come, and so that no immunity or contradiction do arise or come to us, or our fellow-citizens aforesaid, henceforth, and so that such toll may be demanded and levied when it shall be seen expedient, as freely as tho’ such superseding or favour had not been made or done by the said Simon, lord bishop; but this superseding is granted only to those who have submitted themselves to our said lord and his ordinance, so as aforesaid is more fully expressed, whose names are written in a schedule, annexed to these presents.

“ 18. Also, that no one henceforth be put in seizure of any tenement, but in full court;

but the title of the demandant being there read, the demisor shall yield up to the lord his right, and the demandant shall immediately receive the same from the steward or bailiff, and having taken an oath of fidelity to the lord, shall be put, by the mayor and ministers, into seizin and corporal possession of the tenement, so demanded.

“ 19. Also, that before the clock hath struck one at the cathedral church of Sarum, no person of whatsoever condition he be, shall, by any colour, method or art, or contrivance, buy or cause to be bought, any flesh or fish, or other victuals, which henceforth shall be brought to the said city, by himself or any intermediate person, to sell the same again, upon that or any other following day; but all such victuals aforesaid, shall remain to be bought, as well by the said lord bishop, as also the canons of the place and others, inhabitants and strangers, such buying entirely ceasing, and such buyers commonly called regrators, from the time of making of these presents, for ever, totally ceasing, till the said hour is so passed, and the thing, which shall be bought contrary to the premises, of whatsoever quantity or quality it shall be, be immediately, as soon as this shall happen to be

be found out by the evidence of the fact, or any other just manner, taken and carried to the court of the said lord bishop as forfeited, and be held by the bishop, as forfeited, by such buyers: nevertheless, such buyers to be grievously amerced at the following court, who also, after they shall have been three times so taken and convicted, shall be prohibited the privilege of buying in the said city for a time, if they shall be citizens, otherwise for ever, under a certain penalty; and they also who shall be found to be their abettors or maintainers, shall be punished with the like penalty. Upon all which things, besides this, there shall also be diligent inquiry made twice in the year in the view of frank pledge, among other usual articles; and there shall be done, what is just concerning them who shall then be found guilty, all favour and any protection whatsoever, being set aside, in all things, under the like penalty to be incurred ipso facto. And concerning those, who for the cause aforesaid, go out into the cross roads to meet butchers, fishermen, or others, carrying any victuals whatsoever, whether they are forestallers, or known by any name whatsoever, and buy the victuals which are carrying to the city aforesaid, to sell the same again, as in  
the

the former case, and also their abettors and maintainers, it shall be done in all things as is before specified, concerning regrators and their abettors: moreover, concerning those who among the buyers of victuals, pretend that they are purveyors of citizens or others, and by agreement and confederacy between themselves and the servants of those whose purveyors they call themselves, before the hour aforesaid is passed, buy, stop or take somewhat more than that which is necessary for him, whose purveyor or servant he is, and send or actually direct it to be sent to his house, that, the hour aforesaid being past, they may sell again, or otherwise dispose of the surplusage of the things so bought, and their aiders, maintainers and abettors, laying aside all favour, it shall be done to them in all things, as is above-mentioned: nor shall such provision be made by those purveyors, unless in the presence of some servant of the person from whom such provision shall be had. Likewise, the servants of the Canons are to take care, lest any fraud is done by them, in this behalf, or others in name of their quarters, with the consent or knowledge of the said servants; but they may buy freely and when they see fitting, whatsoever and as much



as shall be necessary for their masters and they have a mind actually to carry to their houses: but if of the things bought by them, or stopt under the name of their masters; any thing shall be left in the city without the close of the canons, concealed or delivered to any one to be sold again, by the same servants or others, what was so stopt and concealed, when the matter shall be found clear, and what was so left taken shall be forfeited: and the purveyor who shall do, or consent to such things, if he be a continual inhabitant in the city, out of the close of the Canons aforesaid, shall be under the penalties above-mentioned; but if such delinquent be a servant or domestic of any canon, then the personal punishment of the same, in honour of the church, shall be left to his master the Canon.

20. Also, that fish which shall be brought late in the evening to be sold, shall be carried in the morning intire, and altogether, to the stall where it should be sold.

21. Also, that fish brought from the morning till one o'clock, into the city aforesaid, shall be carried immediately and intirely to the stall to be sold.

22. Also, that it shall be sold by him who brought it, and not by any person substituted,

tuted, and this after the sun is risen and not before; and that the fish brought otherwise or received or exposed to sale in any other place, shall be forfeited.

“ 23. Also, that from the morning till one o'clock, as well in buying victuals of any kind whatsoever, as also in things necessary for the house, viz. fire-wood, brush-wood, turves and the like, if the servants of the lord bishop, the canons and citizens, meet together on this occasion, the inferiors shall give place to the superiors in buying till the hour aforesaid, so and in such order, as by the charter of our lord the king, the liberties which they possess have been obtained.

“ 24. Also, in giving the assize of bread, which henceforth shall be given every week by the mayor and bailiff jointly, when they shall be both present, otherwise by either of them when the other shall be absent, nothing shall be demanded, given or even received.

“ 25. Also, for the assize of ale broken, (retailed) the delinquent shall be amerced; when they are to be amerced according to the quantity of the offence.

“ 26. Also, that the serjeants or other ministers whatsoever, shall not make collections in the market; they shall take or extort from

no one against his will, corn, wares, flesh or fish; but they shall accept what is offered them, which consists in victuals, when it shall be offered them willingly.

“ 27. Also, when a husband or a wife claim any tenement in the city aforesaid, and the husband dies, the wife surviving, the wife shall have thereof her free bench, as long as she lives; but if she marries another husband, and she afterwards dies, the second husband surviving, then that second husband, immediately after the death of his wife, shall be obliged to demise the said tenement to the right heirs; and when the husband and wife likewise claim the tenement, and the wife dying, that husband living, marries a second wife, and then dies, that second wife, immediately after the death of the said husband, shall be obliged to demise such tenement, unless it shall happen, that the same shall be devised to her by her husband for her life, or for ever.

“ 28. Also, from the time of the making of these presents, there shall be in the city aforesaid, a Gild of Merchants, in which thenceforth are included as subject and devoted to the said lord bishop and the bailiff aforesaid, all and every who before the making of these presents have humbly submitted to the same

lord bishop, and have on this occasion appeared before the abovesaid Mr. Walter, deputed by the abovesaid lord bishop, as aforesaid, for this purpose, and have promised, that they will obey the ordinance of the same lord bishop, whose names are written in a collateral schedule by the same Mr. Walter, as is aforesaid, but from henceforth only they shall participate of the said gild and the liberties obtained, who by the said lord bishop, his successors, the mayor of the city for the time being, shall happen to be therunto admitted, but in the future encumbrances which will and may happen in the admissions aforesaid, the same shall be divided into four parts; whereof the said lord bishop shall have two, the mayor and bailiff a third equally, and the commonalty aforesaid a fourth, but they who have renounced the liberties aforesaid, and before the making of these presents have submitted themselves to the lord, tho' they do not exercise any publick office in the said city, upon this occasion, and perhaps are not admitted to the common transactions of these matters, yet they may be in the said gild, and enjoy the liberties aforesaid, by reason of their submission aforesaid; but the rest who have made the renunciation aforesaid, and before the making

king of these presents, have in no wise established themselves with the said lord bishop, shall, during the revolt, be utterly separated and removed from such transactions, from all bargains, contracts and merchandizes whatsoever, and from councils and publick offices in the city itself, and from our commonalty.

" And all and singular these articles, we do promise that we, all and every one of us, our heirs and successors, so far as they concern us, will faithfully and entirely observe and keep for the time to come, for ever; willing, granting, and, by the tenor of these presents, binding ourselves, our heirs and successors, that if (which God forbid) it shall happen, that the mayor of the city aforesaid, who shall be for the time being, the commonalty of the place, do oppose the premises and not observe the said articles, or any of them, as they are regulated in any respect, our lord the bishop for the time being, shall take, levy, and have of our common goods, without any contradiction whatsoever, a hundred shillings sterling, within a month from the time this shall happen; as often as we, or they, shall be found not to observe the said articles, or any of them, or to oppose the same or any of them, in any respect: but, if any particular person

amongst us, shall be found culpable in this behalf, we will, to the best of our power, cause him to appear before our lord aforesaid; that he may take a reasonable satisfaction for the offences committed, and if he will not be so brought to appear, we will expel him, and hold him as expelled from our commonalty, and all transactions whatsoever as aforesaid, so long as he shall persist in being so rebellious, and shall not make satisfaction to our lord, in the manner as is above set forth. And all and singular the premises we do make known and declare to all men by these presents."

James I. granted a new Charter to the church of Sarum, in which the Bishop, Dean, the clerk of the Bishop's court, the constable of the church, the bailiff of the liberties, the precentor, chancellor, the archdeacon and treasurer of the church of Sarum, for the time being, together with the Canons residentiary and two persons learned in the Laws, to be chosen by the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter, are appointed Justices of the peace within the Cathedral church of Sarum, the inclosures, scite, compass, circuit and precinct, walls and close, and the streets and dwellings there; from the place called Harnham-gate, to, and upon the bridge called Harn-

Marnham-bridge, -beneath or near the city of New Sarum; and within the guildhall and jail of the Bishop in the city. The Justices of the County of Wilts not to intrude or act in the foregoing limits. No handicraft trade or mystery to be exercised within the jurisdiction and liberties of the Bishop, except one carpenter, one glazier, and one plumber, who may be ready to repair the church when required.

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*A Description of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.*

THE whole pile is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture in the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a cross, upon the intersection of which stands a tower and steeple of stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave, and is founded upon four pillars and arches of the intersection. Between the steeple and the east end is another crossing of the nave, which, on the west side only, has no isles: the main body is supported on pillars, with isles annexed, and buttresses without the isles, from whence arise bows or flying buttresses to the walls

walls of the nave, which are contained within the timber roof of the isles.

The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber, after the ancient manner, without principal rafters. The whole church is vaulted with chalk between arches and cross-springers only, after the ancient manner also, without ribs and tracery, except under the tower, where the springers divide and represent a sort of tracery. This appears to have been a later work, and done by some other hand, than that of the first architect, whose judgement is justly to be commended for many things, beyond what we find in divers gothic fabricks of later date; which though more elaborated with nice and small works, yet want the natural beauty that arises from proportion of the first dimensions. For here the breadth to the height of the naves, and both to the shape of the isles, bear good proportion; the pillars and the spaces betwixt them are well suited to the height of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixt with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which unless admirably good, glist the eye; as in music, too much division cloyes the ear. The windows are not too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions and transoms of tracery



tracery work; which was the fashion of the next age. Our artist knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light. He trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which his marble shafts gave to his work: I cannot call them pillars, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing; but were added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and securely fastened with knots.

These pillars were much greater than they are, for the shafts of marble which encase them, seem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk, but bear little or nothing. Some of them, that are pressed, break and split: but this is no where so enormous as under the steeple which, being four hundred feet high, is borne by four pillars; and therefore, from fear to overburthen them, the inside of the tower, for forty feet high above the nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches; nor has it any buttresses: the spire itself is but nine inches thick, though the height be above one hundred and fifty feet. This work of pillars and arches within the tower, makes one believe that the architect laid his first floor of timber forty feet higher than the vault beneath, (which was face added) and so would have concluded without a spire. And if this addition was a  
second

Second thought, the artist is more excusable for having committed buttresses to the tower, and his ingenuity commendable for supplying the defect by bracing the walls together with many large bands of iron, within and without, keyed together with much industry and exactness; and besides those that appear, there is reason to believe there are other braces concealed within the thickness of the walls. And they are so essential to the standing of the work, that if they were dissolved, the spire would spread open the walls of the tower, nor could it stand one minute. But this way of tying walls together with iron, instead of making them of that substance and form that they shall naturally poise themselves upon their buttment, is against the rules of good architecture; not only because iron is corruptible by rust, but because it is fallacious, having unequal veins; some places of the bar being three times stronger than others, and yet all found to appearance. I shall not impute to our artist those errors which were the general mistakes of builders in that age.

Almost all the cathedrals of the gothic form are weak and defective in the poise of the vault of the isles: as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both sides equally supported and propped up from spreading by the bows or flying

flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the isle. But, from the vaults of the isles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses; but inwardly have no other stay but the pillars themselves; which, as they are usually proportioned, they, if they stood alone without the weight above, could not resist the spreading of the isles one minute: true, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the nave, should seem to confine the pillars in their perpendicular station, that there should be no need of butment inward; but experience hath shewn the contrary. And there is scarce any gothic cathedral but the pillars may be observed to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the vault of the isle. But this defect is most conspicuous upon the angular pillars of the cross; for there not only the vault wants butment, but also the angular arches that rest upon that pillar, and therefore both conspire to thrust it inwards towards the center of the cross.

The walls and buttresses are composed of Chilmark stone, (little inferior to Portland) brought from a village of that name twelve miles distant. Though the outside and inside are of this stone, the middle parts are filled up with rubble, chalk, and such matter.

The pillars and shafts, both for use and ornament, are of Purbeck marble, but with this difference: the pillars which bear the weight, lie in their natural form as found in the quarry; while these shafts for ornament have their form inverted, which makes them subject to split, or cleave asunder, where they support any weight at all. This is a circumstance of great moment, which should be carefully attended to by all architects and masons, who have any regard to public utility, and the duration of the buildings in which they are concerned.

The push and support of the vaultings answer nearly to an equilateral triangle. The groins and principal ribs are of Chilmark stone; but the shell or vaulting between them, is of hewn stone and chalk mixt, on the top of which is laid a coat of mortar and rubble, of a consistence which was probably ground together and poured on hot; by this the whole is so cemented together, as to become all of one intire substance. This composition is very remarkable, somewhat resembling the pumice-stone, being porous and light, but which contributes prodigiously to the strength of the whole, and, at the same time,

time, is the least in weight of any contrivance that perhaps was ever used.

Fine parapet walls encompass the whole building; and the quantity of timber in the several roofs, according to a moderate computation of it, laid before the lords of the treasury, in the year 1737, amounts to 2641 tons of oak. The dimensions of the principal parts of the work are as follow.

L E N G T H S.

	Feet.
The extreme outside from west to east	480
Ditto inside —————	452
From the extreme west to the center of the tower —————	235
Ditto inside —————	217
From the center of the tower to that of the east cross —————	96

W I D T H S.

Extreme outside of the grand cross, south to north —————	232
Ditto inside —————	205
Extreme outside of the eastern cross —————	172
Ditto inside —————	145
Extreme of the west front — —	115
Extreme of the body or three isles —	102

Qq 2

Ditto

Ditto inside	—	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nave betwixt pillar and pillar	—	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Side isles ditto	—	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extreme of the tower from west to east	—	—	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto from north to south	—	—	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inside from west to east	—	—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto from north to south	—	—	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inside of the spire from west to east	—	—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto from north to south	—	—	32 $\frac{1}{2}$

## H E I G H T S.

From the pavement to the extreme top of the spire	—	—	400
Ditto to the top of the capstone or ball	—	—	387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower	—	—	207
Ditto to the extreme top of the west front	—	—	130
Ditto to the top of the highest roofing	—	—	115
Ditto to the top of the uppermost parapet wall	—	—	90
Ditto to the top of the vaulted ceiling of the nave	—	—	84
Ditto to the soffit of the grand arches	—	—	78
Ditto to the ceiling of the isles	—	—	38
Ditto to the soffit of the arches	—	—	34

THE

THE CLOYSTER.

Out to out of the walls	—	—	195
Area inclosed	—	—	140
Clear width to walk in	—	—	18

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Out to out of the walls, diamster	—	78
Ditto in the clear within-side	—	58
Height to the vaulted ceiling	—	52

The church being finished at first without a tower or spire, and originally designed to have none, and yet another architect, to aggrandize the fabrick, making one, has occasioned some defects, which might reasonably be expected where sufficient strength was not provided to support so great a weight. By searches and careful inspection into the nature of the work, we shall find, that the cloyster, chapter-house, and muniment-house, were not begun until the cathedral was considerably advanced; because the stone-work is not banded together, as it must have been, had all been carried on at the same time. The latter being built up against the former, makes it probable, at least, that the church was begun by Bishop Poore, and the additions made by his successor, under the direction of the same archi-

architect. The first style of building may be traced to the top of the uppermost roofing, where a battlement, or sort of finish, seems to be made to the tower, about eight feet above the said roof. Let the curious examine the west front, the north side, the east end, and the inside throughout, and they will see the whole beautified with marble shafts, with arches on them, consisting of plain curves, adorned with variety of small mouldings. If this be compared with the two upper orders of the tower, it will readily be perceived to consist of another taste of architecture; there being no more marble pillars or shafts, no plain curves, or scarce a part without carving; which is sufficient testimony for conjecturing that these parts were neither designed, nor carried into execution, by the first architect.

To this we may add another circumstance from Bishop Godwyn's catalogue. — "The new church of our Lady in New Salisbury being quite finished, Bishop Brideport dedicated it, with great solemnity, September the 30th, 1258, in the presence of the king, and a great number of prelates, nobles, and other great personages, all whom he feasted very magnificently." — In another place he says:—that upon Michaelmas day, 1280, the  
cathedral



cathedral church was again new dedicated, or hallowed, by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury.—There is no account left us why this was done, nor any mention of a tower or spire ; but as there was such a distance of time between the dedications, there is no improbability in supposing the church was dedicated, and used without the tower and spire ; and that afterwards, upon the completion of so hazardous an undertaking, it might again be dedicated ; at least one may imagine thus, by the space of time between the dedications for the performance of such a work.

When we examine, and maturely consider the whole structure, if we reason upon the principles upon which every part was to be conducted, we shall constantly come to this conclusion, that the first architect had no thoughts of raising the tower, or on it to erect a spire ; because where he intended laying an extraordinary weight, there he made sufficient provision to receive it, which we cannot say is the case in the instance before us.

It will, doubtless, be allowed by every judicious observer, that the body of the church without and within, as high as the general roofing, the choir enclosed by marble pillars, with niches annexed, the corridore above and  
that

that beautiful parapet wall that furrounds the whole building, is a piece of architecture of such singular and transcendant beauty, as not to be equalled by any structure of its bulk and age. But so much cannot be said, with equal justice, of the tower and spire, though they contribute to the grandeur and dignity of the whole. The laying an immense weight upon the grand arches, the architect knew endangered the work, and would cause it to spread: he was therefore obliged to provide braces and other works, which, though artfully contrived, detract very much from the beauty of the fabrick. In the height of the roofing of the isles, behind the marble pillars, are fourteen braces; twelve of which stand partly upon the back of the walling of the nave, and the other part still worse, upon an addition to the wall built up in the spandrel of, and upon the vaultings. These braces could not be placed upon the middle walls of the nave, but on one side; consequently, whatever weight was to act upon them, conspired with the vaulting of the isles to thrust the pillars of the nave inwards. On the west side of the grand cross, there are two braces, with three upright supports in each; but these are placed on the middle of the walls, and are thereby  
of.

of great use. Upon the outer walls, in the same height, are eight flat arching braces, and upon the head of these, assisted by the buttresses, are twelve bows or flying buttresses, four of which are exceeding strong, and rest against the angle of the walls of the intersection of the grand cross; and therefore are placed precisely against the butment of the grand arches. The south-east angle, where one of these latter takes its rise, is greatly strengthened by the braces south and east being solid.

From these and other circumstances we may be assured, that had the first architect the least intention to raise a tower or spire, he would sooner have taken down the arcade, and have begun upon the walls of the grand arches; they being six feet thick, than to have ventured so vast a weight upon the arcade, which at best may be called a hollow, tottering foundation, though it was a most polite finishing to the first work. But to demonstrate still clearer, how weak and unfit this arcade was to sustain the vast weight, we find on the outside of its walls, a course of stone parallel with the declivity of the roof, as a water-table for the lead covering to be compleated

underneath. This course of stone is inserted into the wall, a foot at a medium, the wall itself being but two feet thick, and raised with hewn stone without and within, filled in the middle parts with flints and rubble. To this we may add, that there are in the side-walls of the tower eight door-ways, as many windows, and the stair-cases at the angles.

All these circumstances together are enough to frighten any man in his senses from pursuing so rash and dangerous an undertaking; and yet amazing as what is described may seem, it is really and critically true, in every particular. Notwithstanding these apparent dangers, and the improbability of its duration, the work has stood safe near five centuries, and may yet, by diligent care and application, stand many more: yet it seems as though the architect himself was not without his jealousies and fears. As first, he adds a most excellent bandage of iron to the upper part of the arcade, embracing the whole on the inside and outside of the tower, with uncommon care: this is perhaps the best piece of smith's work, as also the most excellent mechanism of any thing in Europe, of its age.

Sir Christopher Wren attributes the duration of the whole to this bandage; and from  
the

the success he saw it attended with, did most certainly direct the making of others, as time should require, particularly those which, as it were, hoop the spire together; seven of these bandages are applied for that purpose; viz. one below the first net-work, two betwixt the first and second net-work, and four betwixt the middle and upper net-work; there is likewise a bandage round the tower itself, just below the eight doors, which was probably done by the same advice.

To confirm what has been said, let us divide the tower into three parts. The first is contained within the height of the uppermost roofing, and what probably was to have been our first architect's finishing. The second is what may be, very reasonably supposed, the second architect's beginning; a piece of work, that had been more fitly bestowed on the neighbouring belfry, because its walls are six feet thick, the piers large, and the windows small. The third order of the tower is again reduced to a hollow light kind of work, consisting of pilasters and recesses, and on that account, far inferior both in strength and weight to the former. There might indeed be good reason for this change of thought and design: for it is not at all improbable, that before they had

purfued the work farther than the middle, the influence of the weight had fhewn itfelf upon the arcade and the parts adjoining, where fo many fractures prefent themfelves, particularly at the fouth-eaft angle of the tower. At this place, the walls refting upon the grand arches, began to fplit and feparate from the reft of the work, in a moft dangerous manner; and accordingly much iron was applied to make it fecure, and there was the more neceffity for this quick application, if it be confidered, that while the walls were thus yielding with the extension, the pillars of the arcade became more proportionably loaded by the weight of the fuperftructure, and of courfe occafioned the walls, on which they refted, to fplit and cleave in the manner it now appears.

In 1734, Biſhop Sherlock cauſed the ftructure to be thoroughly infpected and repaired. The expence was defrayed by him, the Dean and Chapter, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, whoſe generofity deſerves to be recorded.

#### B E N E F A C T O R S.

Right rev. Ld. biſhop of London	—	201	10
Late right hon. Earl of Pembroke	—	100	0
Moſt noble the late Duke of Somerſet		50	0
The			

# A P P E N D I X.

299

Right hon. the Lord Bruce	—	50	0
Right hon. the Lord Feverham	—	100	0
Right hon. the Lord Visc. Folkestone	-	100	0
Late right hon. the Lord Wyndham	-	100	0
Late right hon. the Lord Chedworth	-	100	0
Late Charles Longueville, Esq.	—	100	0
Henry Hoare, Esq.	—	100	0
Late hon. Mrs. Horner	—	100	0
Late rev. Dr. Lynch	-	40	0
Late rev. Dr. Courayer	—	10	10
Late rev. Mr. Canon Coker	-	50	0
Total		1202	0

Sir Christopher Wren observed, that if the whole building did not continue to decline; all was safe. However the main thing is, and ever was, to guard against spreading; which one time or another threatens the destruction of this proud structure; Bishop Sherlock therefore considered this matter, and at length resolved to add a bandage of iron, that should, at once, embrace all these extending and shattered parts. For this purpose, the second architect's bandage, was examined with the utmost care; that is, the bandage just above the arcade; and it was hoped, that even this might be improved. Accordingly a band was made of the shape and bigness that

the

the iron was intended to be made by, of yellow deal only, and this was neatly fitted in every particular, and marked so as to be put together in the cloysters for examination, where it met with such approbation, that it was immediately ordered into execution. This iron bandage was forged by Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Pearce of Romsey, and was painted several times, and had keys at the joints, and when set up, was covered with sheet lead.

A new vane was placed on the top of the spire in 1762, it was of copper, the former being of inch oak board. While this was doing, the workmen discovered a cavity in the south side of the capstone, in which was found a round leaden box, with a loose cover on it, measuring five inches and a half in diameter, two and a half deep, and weighing about five pounds. Within this leaden box was deposited a neat wooden one, with a cover, four inches and a half in diameter, and one and a quarter deep, with a hole or opening on the side, about two inches in breadth: there were also four holes round the rim, supposed to be intended for fastening the cover on. In this box was found only the remains of a piece of silk, or fine linen cloth, so much decayed, as to have only the appearance of tin-



tinder, being of a dark brown colour. It was, in all probability, some relic relating to the Virgin Mary, to whom the Cathedral was dedicated, and was superstitiously deposited there, at the finishing of the spire, to preserve it from destruction. The hole on the side might be left for introducing any future relic, if occasion required: but there was neither date, inscription, or any mark whatever, whereby the contents, time or meaning of its being left there, might be discovered.

From an accurate experiment made by Colonel John Wyndham, in 1684, by the barometer, the height of the weather-cock from the ground was 4286 inches. The mercury subsided in that height  $\frac{42}{100}$  of an inch. He affirmed the height of the steeple is four hundred and four feet. The tower, by this account, is twice as high as the monument in London, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet higher than the steeple of St. Mary-le-bow, in the same city.

The immediate occasion of Bishop Ward's calling in Sir Christopher Wren to examine the fabric, was a violent storm of lightning, which shot through the spire in several places. An instance of the same kind happened in 1741, on the 26th of June: about ten o'clock

at

at night, a particular flash of lightning was observed to strike against the tower, with a sort of smacking noise, and there to have been lost: the next morning the Sexton discovered a fire in the tower, and upon recollecting that no workmen were there, who had used any fire, it soon occasioned a suspicion, that the lightning had been the cause of it. The floor within the tower was found burning, to which water was soon conveyed, and by the ready assistance of men, then at work in the cloysters, with a multitude of the neighbouring inhabitants, who were greatly alarmed, they, in about two hours, got the better of it. Had it continued half an hour longer, all the assistance on earth could not have prevented the total destruction of this pile.

The choir was made in the form it now is at the return of King Charles. The marble pavement was done by Dr. John Townshend, in the year 1684; and the organ was made by a subscription of gentlemen, in the year 1711, by Mr. Renatus Harris; the eagle, for the lessons to be read on, was made in London, by Mr. Sutton, founder, in 1714, at one hundred and sixty pounds expence. The paintings and vaultings are esteemed for their antiquity, having been ever since the dedication

tion of the church. Over the choir are the prophets, and under the eastern cross are our Saviour and his apostles, as also the four evangelists. Over the communion, or altar, are the twelve months of the year. On the ceiling of the said cross is represented the book of the revelations of St. John. The bishop's throne was done by bishop Ward, in 1673. The dean's seat, partly under the organ, has the royal oak and union represented, as being done in dean Breadoak's time, at the return of King Charles. Behind the high altar is the antient altar of St. Mary, and the confessional chair. Towards the north, and at the backside of the altar, the men confessed antiently, and the women towards the south, as may yet be seen. There are two stone arches, from east to west, in the eastern cross, which is not an antient work, supposed to have been done by Inigo Jones.

The choir, if one may judge from that part near the altar, was at first inclosed by a plain wall on the outside, standing upon a deep plinth, while the inside was adorned with niches, marble pillars and tender ornaments on top, to finish the niches the more delicately, as those now are on each side of the altar, and at the entrance of the choir from

the west. When the church was first finished, by the delicacy arising from that infinite number of marble pillars, which were all polished up to a gloss; the choir thus adorned, the windows glazed with painted and stained glass, for both were used; the beautiful arcade within the tower, crowning the whole; the pavement of inlaid brick, as still we see it in the chapter-house, muniment-house, and many of the chapels; it must have had a most venerable appearance, and could not fail of exciting the admiration, and of charming the eye of every beholder. After saying thus much, it may, perhaps, seem trifling to speak of the windows corresponding with the number of days; the gates and chapels respectively with the number of months, and the marble pillars with the number of hours in the year: intimating possibly, that not a month, a day, an hour, should be entirely abstracted from religion.

The chapter-house is an octagon, with an arched roof, supported by a very small pillar in the center. Around the inside, in a frieze, is expressed in stone, the history of several passages in the old testament; the measure has been given before.

The members of this Cathedral, are a Bishop,  
Dean,

Dean, Chaunter, Chancellor, Treasurer, three Archdeacons, of Salisbury, Berkshire, and Wiltshire; a Sub-Dean, Sub-Chaunter, forty-five Prebendaries at large, seven of whom are Residentiaries, and called Canons, of whom the Dean is one, six Vicars-choral, seven Choirmen, laicks, one of whom is Organist, six Choristers, besides Sextons, Vergers, and inferior officers.

In the great rebellion the following lands belonging to the church were sold, but afterwards restored.

Nov. 15, 1647, a tenement in Salisbury, Wilts, sold to Geo. Legg, for — — —	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	32	0	0
Ditto, the royalties of Sarum, and certain lands, sold to the Mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, for ———	3590	7	8
Nov. 26, 1647, a tenement in Salisbury, to Tho. Boswell,	35	0	0
Ditto, to Edward Staples, —	32	0	0
Ditto, the manor of Bishopston, to John Oldfield, and Mat- thew Cendrick, ———	2261	16	2½
Feb. 14, 1647-8, the manor of Marston-Meysey, in Hants, sold to Robert Jenner, for	1092	12	9½
Ss 2		March	

March 22, the manors of Ivy-Church and Alderbury, and 200l. per ann. out of Durham-house, in London and Wilts, belonging partly to the see of Durham, and partly to this, sold to Sidney Bew and Ferd. Packhurst, for —	7280	2	4
March 24, the manors of Keighaven and Dio, in Hants, sold to Rob. Hobham and Rich. Hart, for — — —	624	3	11
June 3, 1648, the court leet and royalties of Pottern, in Wilts, to Wm. and Tho. Barter,	43	17	4
July 12, the lordship of Pottern, to Gregory Clement, for —	8226	7	2½
Ditto, the manor of Chardstock, in Dorset, to Laurence Maydwell and John Pinder, for	5242	9	7
Ditto, the palace of Salisbury, to Wm. and Jos <sup>h</sup> . Barter, for	880	2	0
Sept. 28, a fee farm rent of 260l. per annum, in Dorset, to Thomas Brown, for —	2730	0	0
Feb. 7, 1648-9, the manor of Monckton-Farley, in Wilts, to Wm. and Matt. Brookes, and Fran. Brydges, for —	2490	11	6
March			

# A P P E N D I X.

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March 16, the manor of Bishop's- Cannons, Wilts, to Samuel Whitwicke, for	l.	s.	d.
— — — — —	606	5	15 7½
Ditto, the manor of Bishop's- Lavington, Wilts, to Edward Cresset, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	146	5	8 3½
March 21, a fee-farm rent out of the manor of Burton and Holvest, in Dorset, to Ed- mund Harvey, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	600	0	0
March 23, the manor of Load- ers, in Dorset, to Richard Hunt, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	226	4	19 9
Sept. 19, the manor of Martin and Dameran, Wilts, to Sir William Litton, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	233	5	14 9
Sept. 19, 1649, the manor of Lavydon, Dorset, to Andrew Henley, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	209	4	2 2½
Feb. 28, 1649-50, the manor of Figheldon, to William Methold, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	518	0	0
May 24, 1650, the manor of Blewberry, Berks, to John Dove, for	—	—	—
— — — — —	33	6	8
Sept. 28, the manor of Winter- burne-Earls, to John Dove	338	6	11½
Total	50286	6	0½

F I N I S.



## E R R A T A.

### Page

- 5 line 2, for, did exist, read, did not exist.  
18 line 19, dele but.  
28 line 16, for, tenths of the monks, read, tenths belonging  
to the monks.  
35 line 23, for, Hómici díl, read, Homicidii.  
45 line 26, for, Catixtus, read, Calixtus.  
49 line 12, for, manured and cultivated, read, built and  
inhabited.  
62 line 7, after something, add, like.  
94 line 20, for, and were, read, and they were.  
98 line 4, for, Wyirl, read Wyvil.  
106 line 26, for, tibi, read, ibi.  
110 line 1, for, by Soldan, read, by the Soldans.  
131 line 28, dele was; after received, add, him.  
158 line 21, for, vir, read, vix.  
160 line 20, for, Totherby, read, Fotherby.  
163 line 10, for, Phithis, read Phthifis.  
166 line 18, for, divinus, read, divinius.  
— line 24, for, Ecclerix, read, Ecclesiæ.  
202 line 15, for, causæm, read, causam.  
230 line 18, for, enlarge, read, enlarges.  
242 line 28, for, St. Auten's, read, St. Austen's.





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